

FIELD WORKERS BRING WELFARE WORK TO B'HAM

Mr. D. Wesley Crutcher, prominent merchant and civic leader of Nashville, Tennessee, in the capacity of National Organizer for the National Motors Assurance Association, is in Birmingham. Mr. Crutcher is well known and well connected in Birmingham and his relative, Mr. Richard Neely, and a number of others attend to him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Crutcher is accompanied by seven other representatives of the National Motors Assurance Association.

Mr. A. R. Turner is president of the National Motors Assurance Association, president of Tennessee State Colored Fair Association, insurance expert and district manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and a director of the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, the nation's oldest colored bank and one of its strongest. He is also a member of its executive committee.

Mr. W. M. Wilhoit, mechanical engineer and auto mechanic par excellence is also one of Mr. Crutcher's party. Previous to his connection with the National Motors Assurance Association, Mr. Wilhoit was the head of the department of Auto Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering in the City Schools of Nashville. He is thoroughly and scientifically trained for work in his chosen field.

Local Club Organized

The team of eight competent workers for the National Motors Assurance Association are spending two weeks in Birmingham introducing and establishing the vast service of that organization here. The local Birmingham Club is a subsidiary of the National organization and as such forms a part of the National network of service.

Heading the local club is Dr. H. G. Clayborne, prominent dentist, as president, and Atty. L. L. Chambliss is counsel for the local body.

One of the most interesting features of the work being done here this week

is the free inspection service being given by Mr. Wilhoit, the association's automotive expert. The motor, starter, generator, lighting system, and other vital parts of your motor car will be examined carefully absolutely free of all charge and advice concerning same will be given you at Walthall's Garage, 1523 Fourth Avenue, North

Many Benefits Offered Members

To the Birmingham Club the National Motors Assurance Association is offering and giving lowered prices on gas and oil and tire repairs; free delivery of gas and oil to stranded members; free towing in case of breakdown or other accident; free monthly inspection service; traffic violation appearance bond, personal identification and recommendation card; National Motors Special travel personal protection policy with a maximum value of \$15,000; free copy of a vest pocket edition of a book of road logs and other travel information and an annual subscription to the organization's Monthly Organ. Representatives of the National Motors Assurance Association may be reached at the Fraternal Hotel.

Remainder Of Al Smith Campaign Fund Donated For Flood Relief Work

Democrats who sponsored the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York, for president and who contributed their good money for the campaign in Montgomery and County have come to the aid of flood sufferers in South Alabama.

The Red Cross yesterday received a check for \$100, representing the balance of the fund which originally was raised "for the purpose of furthering the election of Hon. Alfred E. Smith as president of the United States."

It was from John R. Matthews, of Montgomery, treasurer and the letter enclosing the check said that it was sent "with the good wishes of those who subscribed to the fund and who desire that the balance on hand shall be used for the relief of our flood sufferers."

Social Work Conference Meets In Birmingham April 7, 8 And 9

MONTEVALLO, ALA., March 30.—Mrs. L. A. Daly, home demonstration (Special)—Program plans for the 13th annual Alabama conference of social work to be held in Birmingham April 7-8-9, have been completed, it is announced by Miss Olive Stone, supervisor of social case work training at Alabama college, who is chairman of the program committee.

The president, Mrs. T. F. Adams, who is head of the extension division of the State Child Welfare Department at Montgomery, will preside over the three days' sessions, assisted by Rev. Charles Clingman, of Birmingham. The address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. J. M. Jones, Jr., president commission of the City of Birmingham.

In the conference, it is announced, there will be brought together not only the social workers of the state, representing family welfare agencies, juvenile court systems, county supervisors child welfare work, school attendance officers, probation officers, Red Cross workers, members of children's aid societies, health officers, church workers and representatives of general social institutions and organizations; but also, judges, lawyers, ministers, physicians, college presidents heads of industrial and municipal and industrial corporations and teachers—particularly those who are promoting the social sciences in the schools and colleges of the state.

The opening address in the Birmingham City Auditorium Sunday evening April 7, will be presented by Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau U. S. Department of Labor, Washington D. C. She will be introduced by Gov. Graves.

The evening address on Monday will be brought by William Carl Hunt, assistant manager Eastern area, American Red Cross Headquarters, Washington.

Dr. Knapp To Speak

President Bradford Knapp, of Auburn will deliver the inspirational address on Tuesday evening, when the annual banquet will be given at the Southern Club.

The morning and evening sessions will be devoted to round table discussions of various phases of social work in the state.

Leaders in these will be Dr. Frank J. Bruno, professor of social technology, Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, pastor of Rogers Park Congregational Church, Chicago; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of Alabama College; Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, director of the State Child Welfare Department; N. F. Greenhill, supervisor of attendance and child accounting, State Department of Education; Dr. J. O. Colley, superintendent of the Baptist Orphanage, Troy; Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute; J. F. Drake, president Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal, Ala.; Mrs. A. D. Zuber, of the National Association of Colored Women, Birmingham; J. R. Wingfield, president Alabama Reform School for Negro Boys;

worker, Tuskegee Institute; T. M. Campbell, field agent agricultural extension service, Tuskegee Institute; James P. Krantz, executive secretary, Tennessee Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Douglas Cannon, of the State Health Department; Miss Roberta Morgan, executive secretary Jefferson County Chapter American Red Cross; Mrs. A. Y. Malone, president Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Watt T. Brown, state regent, Alabama D. A. R.; Mrs. B. B. Broyles, president Alabama Division D. A. R.; Mrs. J. A. Dupuy, president Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, president Alabama Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Thomas J. Salter, president Alabama Department of the American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. F. W. Smedley, president Alabama League of Women Voters.

The conference program will be liberally interspersed with social features, in the nature of group breakfasts, luncheons and teas.

Chief social features will be a tea at "Vestavia" on Monday afternoon at which members of the Birmingham Association of Social Workers will be hostesses; a one-act play at the Birmingham Little Theater Monday evening, entitled, "A Day in a Family Agency," directed by Miss Roberta Morgan and the annual banquet Tuesday evening at the Southern Club, for which a special program is being prepared. Special music will be furnished by the bands of the Boys' Industrial School and the Girls' Training School.

The Alabama conference is a voluntary organization which embraces social workers and members of social and civic movements and interests in its membership. It is affiliated with the National Conference of Social Work.

Officers of the conference are: Mrs. T. F. Adams, of the State Child Welfare Department, president; Miss Bessie Rencher, of Mobile, vice president; Miss Roberta Morgan, of Birmingham, treasurer; R. F. Hudson, executive secretary of Alabama Tuberculosis Association, Birmingham, secretary.

Members of the executive committee are: Miss Myrtle Brooks, head of the department of sociology and social service, Alabama College; Rev. Charles Cargman, pastor of Church of the Advent, Birmingham; Mrs. J. R. Jolley Florence; Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Friday, February 22, 1929

NEGROES TO AWARD LOVING CUP SUNDAY

James J. Pearson To Receive
Token Of Service From
Boosters Club

The Jones Valley Boosters Club, organized several years ago to work in the interest of better homes, schools, churches, business, and to maintain a friendly relation between the races and to continue a part of the work begun by the four-minute men's organization during the World War, has rendered a very helpful service to Greater Birmingham and Jefferson County, according to a report of activities of the organization.

From time to time interesting programs are rendered under the auspices of the Boosters Club in the various churches throughout the city and county, especially on Sunday nights. Trained speakers take part in the most important meetings held during the year.

The organization continues to enjoy the confidence and support of the ministers, educators and influential white friends, the report states.

The Boosters Club was so impressed with The Birmingham News loving cup program that it decided it would be a very splendid move for them to adopt, the report further reveals. In 1923 their first loving cup was awarded to the late Carrie Tuggle, president and founder of Tuggle Institute; in 1924 to Prof. A. H. Parker, principal of the Industrial High School (Prof. Parker is chairman of the Boosters' educational committee, which points out the fact that today the negro schools in Birmingham and Jefferson County are numbered among the best in the United States); for 1925 the loving cup was awarded to the wife of C. B. McQueen (she is city missionary and welfare worker); in 1926 to Prof. P. D. Davis, president and founder of the Civic and Commercial Association and grand secretary of the Masonic Order, of which W. T. Woods is grand master; the cup for 1927 was awarded to the wife of A. M. Brown (she is president of the City and State Federations of Colored Women's Clubs).

James J. Pearson, well-known social and welfare worker, has been selected to receive the Boosters' cup for 1928. The presentation will be made Sunday, Feb. 24, 3 p.m., at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 1013 North Twenty-Fifth Street, Rev. J. H. L. Smith, pastor. James E. Kelley, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Elks, will present the cup.

Jessie Jones, of the Acme Finance Corporation, will represent the Boosters in response to the welcome address.

The Boosters have added a new feature to their program for 1929 taking Dr. C. B. Glenn's slogan of courtesy in the schools. Courtesy will be stressed in the homes, on the job, and, in fact, wherever an opportunity presents itself for one to appear at one's best.

Those Who Love Fellow Man Attempt To Learn How To Protect Society

For several days last week there was in Birmingham a gathering of persons who love their fellow man, and who are trying to learn the way of making society safer for all by scientific methods, namely the social workers of Alabama.

Who are social workers? Every man and woman working conscientiously, intelligently, toward the common welfare; inssofar as such man or woman rises above private and selfish interests and considers the effect of what they are doing on the general welfare, in so much they are of the nation's social workers.

Edward Devine says, "Social workers are not Utopians; they are sober citizens of a real commonwealth, and yet they have in their mind's eye a goal where feeble-mindedness shall have been abolished, where childhood shall be protected and nourished and where retarded men or women shall be exploited for gain."

The program for this meeting of social workers in Alabama showed a deep sense of interest in this state in all social problems of today and from the opening meeting Sunday evening when, after Dr. Clingman's introduction and addresses of welcome and response, and a talk by Miss Grace Abbott, of the Children's Bureau, on the children's need, to the last speech at the banquet Tuesday night, large attendance and earnest conferences told of the abiding interest all the time.

Just as teachers, doctors, real estate men and so on, with each line of specialists, feel they must meet to work out problems they all have in common, so these workers feel they must meet annually and learn to know of each other's work. Nothing they believe, is more important than finding intersection points.

Several hundred delegates were here, with outstanding speakers.

Dr. Frank Bruno did what should be far-reaching in its effects in Alabama, namely, held a three-day in-

on the subject as it applies to Alabama.

One of the most dynamic sessions of the conference was on rural problems, as handled by William Hunt, of the National Red Cross. Certainly Alabama is too largely rural not to find this a most fertile field for much discussion and Mr. Hunt presented it in a way to arouse interest.

No one who heard Mr. Hunt failed to get help and inspiration to go on.

Alabama is one of the few states left which has no form of mothers aid and certainly Dr. J. O. Colley found a ready interest and a keen zest in his program for mothers aid appropriations in Alabama. His novel experiment of administration of such aid through his institution was listened to with unusual attention, for it is a new idea.

The conference passed a ringing resolution for mothers aid and will attempt to put through such legislation at the next legislative session. and Dr. Colley undoubtedly will be asked to tell this interesting and far-reaching piece of human salvage work to a larger audience than.

Few of the meetings commanded so large an attendance and few received more enthusiastic comments from all who attended than those handling the subject of interracial relations and problems. Suddenly one heard voices ringing out—music—music of quality, and hastening to this room, where the crowd was filling seats, one heard the Tuskegee singers.

is Dr. Monroe Work, of the research department of Tuskegee, and other speakers presented problems of social work for the negro race. The feeling of cooperation of both races to work out their common problems was shown by attendance of both races.

The health problem was interestingly handled and the intimate relation of poverty and health was one subject discussed.

Dr. Douglas Cannon, state health officer, had charge of meetings on health and gave interesting statistics

Birmingham, Ala., News
Sunday, March 31, 1929

Program Plans For Annual Conference In Birmingham Have Been Completed

MONTEVALLO, Ala., March 30—Program plans for the thirteenth annual Alabama Conference of Social Work in Birmingham, April 7-8, have been completed, it is announced by Miss Olive Stone, supervisor of social case work training at Alabama College, who is chairman of the program committee. In the conference, it is announced

The president, Mrs. T. F. Adams, who is head of the extension division of the State Child Welfare Department at Montgomery, will preside over the sessions, assisted by Rev. Charles Clingman, of Birmingham. The welcome address will be by J. M. Jones, Jr., president of the City Commission of Birmingham.

tutions and organizations; but also judges, lawyers, ministers, physicians, college presidents, heads of industrial and municipal and industrial corporations, and teachers, particularly those who are promoting the social sciences in the schools and colleges of the state.

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Members of the executive committee are Miss Myrtle Brooke, head of the department of sociology and social service, Alabama College; Rev. Charles Clingman, pastor, Church of the Advent, Birmingham; Mrs. J. R. Jolley, Florence, and Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham.

WAPI Joins National Hookup In Movement To Reduce Toll Of Accidents

"Universal Safety" will soon be carried directly into millions of American homes through a series of 13 weekly radio addresses by national leaders, the first of whom will be Mrs. A. M. Tunstall (there and listening to all the session programs; to see Miss Morgan, Miss Charis, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Brigman daily, to see the fine group from the Junior League, the whole staff of the Travelers Aid, the superintendent and workers from Tuscaloosa were considered, but after consideration Tuscaloosa was chosen.

So it is over and delegates have gone home. Miss Surles, publicity chairman, daily told the story to the J. press, and Birmingham papers gave generous space to the meetings.

Dr. Clingman, discussing the aftermath of such a meeting, said: "If we can pass on to the busy men and women of Birmingham the ideas and help we have received and crystallize it into action for better things here, we shall have gained tremendously from this meeting."

To see Dr. Partlow earnestly there at nearly every meeting, to see Donald Comer listening earnestly to talks, to find Dr. Newfield present at every session, to have Dr. Carmichael come up from Montevideo to help, and Miss Brooke there all the time; to see workers of child welfare work of 50 counties (a tribute to the authorities and residents who are interested)?

ly Some believe not. They feel the
ta industrialists, captains of industry,
et

bankers and so on, will come to field, and so on; that all will come to help and plan for unemployment; as a unit for a social program for the schools and colleges to help in bet-all Alabama, and that such a center training for social fields; doc-terence as this is what will make it better will help in a broader health possible.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

Mother's Aid Work Is Stressed

By Mrs. Adams And Welfare Meet

Alabama Conference Takes Up Variety Of Problems Pertaining To Children At Sessions Held Monday; Mrs. Tunstall Urges Fixing Of Responsibility Of Fathers

By FLORA B. SURLS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 8.—The address of Mrs. T. F. Adams, extension secretary of the State Child Welfare Department and president of the Alabama Conference of Social Work, in fifteenth annual session here Monday and Tuesday, was the chief feature of the early morning session Monday.

In an excellent and able summary, Mrs. Adams presented Mother's Aid Work and its effects, now being carried on in every state in the Union with the exception of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and New Mexico, and made a strong plea that if this conference sees fit to sponsor mother's aid legislation as a goal to be attained in the near future, that an adequate program be prepared for and a foundation laid which will be indestructible.

Dr. Frank J. Bruno, professor of social technology, Washington University, St. Louis, conducted the round table discussion at 10 o'clock, devoted to "Case Work."

Case Work Discussed

With a typical family welfare case as the basis of discussion, Dr. Bruno offered first a general constructive criticism of the technique of case work.

It was developed through discussion that the majority of the workers attending the conference are interested in "generic" or "undifferentiated" case work; in other words, that only a small per cent represent highly specialized city agencies.

Points stressed by Dr. Bruno in his discussion was (1) the importance to the social worker of sifting and weighing evidence, distinguishing between "hearsay" and real evidence, drawing upon the most authoritative resources of the community in diagnosing the problem and making plans for the client; (2) the importance of utilizing community resources and serving as an interpretative force to all citizens of the community.

"The social worker," said Dr. Bruno, "should not attempt to be doctor, lawyer and minister to the client. She should, rather, serve as the means of coordinating these specialized community resources to the end that her client may be better cared for."

Holds Community Responsible

In a discussion of "Community Planning for the Homeless," at a luncheon meeting at the Southern Club, presided over by Miss Florence van Sickler, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Bureau, Mobile, Dr. Bruno pointed out the futility of evasion by the community of responsibility for the non-resident

or "homeless" population, and the desirability of formulating a program embracing adequate forces to do thorough case work on the problem created by this element.

The community should constitute itself a public force, he said, charged with the responsibility of declaring delinquents, who are either "beggars on the street," "homeless men," or "non-resident families," and blocking avenues of escape from the control of social forces, to the end that these may be restored through adequate social methods to usefulness through an adjustment both medical and economic.

"Until industry sees the problem of the worker as keenly as it sees the problem of production," Dr. Bruno declared, there can be no hope for amelioration of present problems of the homeless."

Father's Responsibility Pointed Out

At a breakfast group meeting at Hooper's Cafe, presided over by Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, head of the State Department of Child Welfare, the importance of adequate care for unmarried mothers, the responsibility of the county worker in the matter of making family adjustments necessary to the proper solution of the problem, and the absolute importance of better laws and law enforcement with respect to the father's responsibility, was brought out.

Speakers at this meeting were Maj. Bebout, superintendent Salvation Army maternity home and hospital, Birmingham; Miss Virginia Lee Bennett, institutional visitor, State Child Welfare Department; Miss Katherine Rowe, field secretary, State Child Welfare Department and Mrs. Jesse W. Jones, executive secretary Jefferson County Children's Aid Society.

The afternoon session was devoted to a round table discussion of health problems. James P. Krantz, executive secretary of the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association, was the leader.

Among the points emphasized were "The Value of Human Life," "The Cost of Preventable Sickness," and "Aims and Objectives in a Health Program."

Dr. Douglas Cannon of the State Health Department presided over the session.

A discussion of "Social Case Work Principles Modified to Meet Rural Needs" was presented at the evening session by William Carl Hunt, assistant manager, Eastern area, American Red Cross.

Mr. Hunt discussed the inherent differences between rural and urban work, based upon less adequate machinery for the former, the need for a thorough understanding of rural conditions and psychology and the need for maintaining the strictest confidence, based on

the fact that in rural sections "everybody not only knows everybody, but also knows everybody's business."

The social events of the day consisted of a tea at Vestavia, the country estate of George Ward, near Birmingham and a play "A Day in a Family Agency," by the staff of the Red Cross family service of Birmingham, directed by Miss Roberta Roberts, executive secretary of the organization.

The following committees were announced by Mrs. Adams:

Resolutions committee: Dr. W. D. Partlow, chairman, Tuscaloosa; Miss Elizabeth Fonde, Mobile; Owen Wise, Decatur; Mrs. J. L. Ory, Anniston and May McCord, Jasper.

Time and place committee: S. I. Peavy, chairman, Alexander City; J. E. Lewis, Selma; C. W. Johnson, Dothan; Miss Margaret Hunt, Anniston and Mrs. Leola Landers, Birmingham.

Nominating committee: Mrs. Jesse W. Jones, chairman, Birmingham; Terry Foster, Montgomery; Mrs. George Davis, Tuscaloosa; Judge Frank S. Coffin, Mobile and Miss Myrtle Brooke, Alabama College, Montevallo.

The conference will come to a close late tomorrow evening, according to present plans with an address by Dr. Bradford Knapp of A. P. I. on "Stepping Together For Social Progress."

Declaring that one of the biggest problems confronting the rural social worker is that of creating discontent with things as they are and to make people actually want something better and willing to exert themselves to get it, William Clark Hunt, of the National Red Cross headquarters, Washington addressing the conference Monday evening urged workers to get down earnestly to the matter of facing the apathy encountered in rural sections and particularly in mountain sections.

Many people look upon ill health and physical handicaps as divine affliction which are to be accepted and endured. Mr. Hunt said but not actively combated and corrected. No plan of correction can be superimposed, he said, and no individual or community can with enthusiasm enter into a plan that is wholly created by some one else. It must be in part at least a subjective creation.

Comparing the task of the rural worker with that of the city worker, in an address entitled social case work principles modified to meet rural needs, Mr. Hunt declared that the economic handicaps of the under privileged rural sections are almost fatal to proper social development. Whereas in the city the worker has endless props and needs. He said the rural worker must largely blaze her own trails and must be willing and able to modify her technical case work principles to fit rural conditions. She must be much more of an engineer than that of a technician and specialist.

The meeting Monday evening was presided over by Henry R. Howze of Birmingham Red Cross and was one of the best attended of any of the sessions. Practically every county in the state was represented with large dele-

gations from Urban centers.

Tuesday morning's program will open with a breakfast at Hooper's Cafe, when N. F. Greenhill, of the state department of education will lead a discussion devoted to school attendance problems. One of the most important round table discussions will be that Tuesday afternoon with Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of Alabama College presiding devoted to discussion of negro social work in the state.

There will be at the same hour a meeting of the Alabama Crippled Children's Society with Mrs. A. M. Tunstall of the state child welfare department, presiding. The chief speaker will be Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, pastor of Rogers Park Congregational church, Chicago.

Speakers at the conference on negro work will be Dr. Monroe N. Work, J. F. Drake, Mrs. A. D. Zuber, J. R. Wingfield, Mrs. L. A. Daley. The annual business meeting of the conference will be held Tuesday afternoon, when the report of the nominating committee will be given and officers elected for the coming year.

A NEGRO SHAMES SOME WHITE MEN

The Eagle has received the following pitiful letter from a Negro who did not sign his name to it for obvious reasons.

The Dothan Eagle
Gentlemen:

With sadness I write you all to help us here in.....(name of Negro quarter deleted by the editor) what we won't you all to do is to stop that white man from running a dance hall and a juke. We cannot have nothing here like we uster have. If we preaching that thing run, if we attend a funeral it run and the white people that come thier thay say any all kind of word and have no respect for them self and us and we ask you all to investigate the mater and to move his business it the worst thing we every had to put up with since we were free we are praying for you all to help us. Why every Sunday all day and night untill 11 and 12 it is going on thier. The city i no will not let a white man run a business like that in the negro district now if you don't believe this you just come down..... street to street. Thay bootelege thier and gamble and fight curse and do every mean think thay went to. We are now asking you to please sire help us.

The word "juke" in the foregoing is pronounced "juk," the same as "luck," and in the jargon of the Negroes it means "a rough an' tumble place."

What can the Negroes of this neighborhood do? Not one of them will complain to the police because they do not care to face a white man in court. The author of the letter would not sign his name for fear his identity would become known and he

some white men is so offensive that it is publicly rebuked by self respecting Negroes.

These Negroes are proving better citizens than the white men.

would be the victim of the white man's wrath. The Eagle cannot name the place nor the neighborhood, firstly, because it cannot prove the charges. Secondly, a newspaper is neither a vigil-the white men.

ence committee nor a policeman. Its primary duty is to chronicle the news as it happens. However, this paper has an opinion in the matter, and it is this: The police should make an investigation on their own initiative. Conditions in Dothan have come to a deplorable state when the conduct of

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

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By FLOA B. SURLS
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—The ing adequate forces to do thorough case secretary of the State Child Welfare Department and President of the Alabama Conference, Mrs. T. F. Adams, extension work on the problem created by this ele- day, was the chief feature of the early morning session Monday.

In an excellent and able summary, Mrs. Adams presented Mother's Aid Work and its effects, not being confined on it every state in the Union with the exception of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and New Mexico, and made a strong appeal that this conference sees fit to sponsor moth- er's aid legislation as a goal to be at- tained in the near future, that an ad- equate program be prepared for and a foundation laid which will be indestructi- ble.

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Father's Responsibility Pointed Out

At a breakfast group meeting at Hoop- er's Cafe, presided over by Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, head of the State Department of Child Welfare, the importance of ad- equate care for unmarried mothers, the responsibility of the county worker in the matter of making family adjustments necessary to the proper solution of the problem, and the absolute importance of better laws and law enforcement with respect to the father's responsibility, was brought out.

Speakers at this meeting were Maj. Bebout, superintendent Salvation Army; ham; Miss Virginia Lee Bennett, inspi- rationally visitor, State Child Welfare De- partment; Miss Katherine Rowe, field secretary, State Child Welfare Depart- ment; and Mrs. Jesse W. Jones, execu- tive secretary Jefferson County Chil- dren's Aid Society.

The afternoon session was devoted to a round table discussion of health prob- lems. James P. Krantz, executive secre- tary of the Tennessee Tuberculosis As- sociation, was the leader.

Among the points emphasized were "The Value of Human Life," "The Cost of Preventable Sickness" and "Aims and Objectives in a Health Program."

Dr. Douglas Cannon of the State Health Department presided over the session.

A discussion of "Social Case Work Principles Modified to Meet Rural Needs" was presented at the evening session by William Carl Hunt, assistant manager, Eastern area, American Red Cross.

Mr. Hunt discussed the inherent dif- ferences between rural and urban work, based upon less adequate machinery for the former, the need for a thorough un- derstanding of rural conditions, and the need for maintaining the strictest confidence, based on

the fact that in rural sections "every- body not only knows everybody, but also knows everybody's business."

The social events of the day consisted of a tea at Vestavia, the county state of George Ward, near Birmingham and a play "A Day in a Family Agency," by the staff of the Red Cross family service of Birmingham, directed by Miss Ro- berta Roberts, executive secretary of the organization.

The following committees were an- nounced by Mrs. Adams:

Resolutions committee: Dr. W. D. Partlow, chairman, Tuscaloosa; Miss Elizabeth Fonde, Mobile; Owen Wise, Decatur; Mrs. J. L. Ory, Anniston and May McCord, Jasper.

Time and place committee: S. I. Peavy, chairman, Alexander City; J. E. Lewis, Selma; C. W. Johnson, Dothan; Miss Margaret Hunt, Anniston and Mrs. Leola Landers, Birmingham.

Nominating committee: Mrs. Jesse W. Jones, chairman, Birmingham; Terry Foster, Montgomery; Mrs. George Da- vis, Tuscaloosa; Judge Frank S. Coffin, Mobile and Miss Myrtle Brooke, Ala- bama College, Montevallo.

The conference will come to a close late tomorrow evening, according to present plans with an address by Dr. Bradford Knapp of A. P. I. on "Step- ping Together For Social Progress."

Declaring that one of the biggest prob- lems confronting the rural social work- er is that of creating discontent with things as they are and to make peo- ple actually want something better and willing to exert themselves to get it, William Clark Hunt, of the National Red Cross headquarters, Washington address- ing the conference Monday evening urged workers to get down earnestly to the matter of facing the apathy encountered in rural sections and particularly in mountain sections.

Many people look upon ill health and physical handicaps as divine affliction which are to be accepted and endured. Mr. Hunt said but not actively com- bated and corrected. No plan of cor- rection can be superimposed, he said, and no individual or community can with enthusiasm enter into a plan that is wholly created by some one else. It must be in part at least a subjective creation.

Comparing the task of the rural work- er with that of the city worker, in a address entitled social case work prin- ciples modified to meet rural needs, Mr. Hunt declared that the economic handi- caps of the under privileged rural sec- tions are almost fatal to proper social development. Whereas in the city the worker has endless props and needs. He said the rural worker must largely blaze her own trails and must be willing and able to modify her technical case work principles to fit rural conditions. She must be much more of an engineer than that of a technician and specialist.

The meeting Monday evening was presided over by Henry R. Howze of Birmingham Red Cross and was one of the best attended of any of the ses- sions. Practically every county in the state was represented with large dele-

gations from urban centers.

Tuesday morning's program will open with a breakfast at Hooper's Cafe, when N. F. Greenhill, of the state depart- ment of education will lead a discus- sion devoted to school attendance prob- lems. One of the most important round table discussions will be that Tuesday afternoon with Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of Alabama College presiding devoted to discussion of negro social work in the state.

There will be at the same hour a meeting of the Alabama Crippled Chil- dren's Society with Mrs. A. M. Tun- stall of the state child welfare depart- ment, presiding. The chief speaker will be Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, pastor of Rogers Park Congregational church, Chi- cago.

Speakers at the conference on negro work will be Dr. Monroe N. Work, J. F. Drake, Mrs. A. D. Zuber, J. R. Wingfield, Mrs. L. A. Daley. The annual business meeting of the confer- ence will be held Tuesday afternoon, when the report of the nominating com- mittee will be given and officers elected for the coming year.

A NEGRO SHAMES SOME WHITE MEN

The Eagle has received the following pitiful letter from a Negro who did not sign his name to it for obvious reasons.

The Dothan Eagle
Gentlemen:

With sadness I write you all to help us here in.....(name of Negro quarter deleted by the editor) what we won't you all to do is to stop that white man from running a dance hall and a juke. We cannot have nothing here like we uster have. If we preaching that thing run, if we attend a funeral it run and the white people that come thier thay say any all kind of word and have no respect for them self and us and we ask you all to in- vestigate the mater and to move his business it the worst thing we every had to put up with since we were free we are praying for you all to help us. Why every Sunday all day and night untill 11 and 12 it is going on thier. The city i no will not let a white man run a business like that in the negro district now if you don't believe this you just come down..... street to street. Thay boolege thier and gamble and fight curse and do every mean think thay want to. We are now asking you to please sire help us.

The word "juke" in the foregoing is pronounced the same as "luck," and in the jargon of the Negroes it means "a rough an' tumble place."

What can the Negroes of this neighborhood do? Not one of them will complain to the police because they do not care to face a white man in court. The author of the letter would not sign his name for the fear his identity would become known and he

some white men is so offensive that it is publicly rebuked by self respecting Negroes.

These Negroes are proving better citizens than the white men.

The Eagle cannot name the place nor the neigh- borhood, firstly, because it cannot prove the charges. Secondly, a newspaper is neither a vigil- ence committee nor a policeman. Its primary duty is to chronicle the news as it happens. However, this paper has an opinion in the matter, and it is this: The police should make an investigation on their own initiative. Conditions in Dothan have come to a deplorable state when the conduct of

ITEM
MOBILE, ALA.

MAY 28 1929

FOR THE NEGROES.

It appears that the committee of Mobile citizens established to promote the welfare of negroes in this community have at this time two main objectives.

The first is to develop provision for the teaching of manual training in the negro high school. The other is to form a public bathing beach for negroes at some suitable point in Mobile county.

These two measures will be helpful in bettering the lot of the negroes and in promoting good feeling among them. It is recognized by negro leaders that one of the most practical forms of assistance to their race is training in crafts in which they may earn their livelihood.

The resort and bathing beach would likewise provide a place for recreation, picnics and wholesome outdoor gatherings. It is a fine outlet for their spirits and their energies.

The Mobile citizens who are co-operating in bringing these things about deserve the cordial support of the community.

GREAT CONFERENCE OF NEGRO WOMEN ENDS; TUSCALOOSA

Birmingham Reporter

The fourteenth annual conference for colored women at Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., has just closed. The meeting opened June 5th and continued through the eleventh. It is an interracial conference carried on by the Woman's auxiliaries of Alabama under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. The conference committee is composed of the following persons: Mrs. Emily Snedecor, Mrs. Willie Taylor Ford and Mrs. B. H. Cooper, with Miss Abbie Washington leader of the musical program.

This movement was brought into existence some fourteen years ago on the part of the Presbyterian Church

to acquaint itself with the needs, conditions and the aspirations of Negro women, and at the same time co-operate in a way to get the best possible results out of their worth-while efforts. The conference is free of any commercial idea, politics, or isms. It is to help along Christian lines and the first meeting of this kind was held at Stillman Institute in 1916. They had no financial guarantee from any source and started out on faith, believing it would succeed because of the vast need of such co-operative service. Following this meeting the plan was placed before the women of the church and especially before the synodicals of Alabama. The response was immediate and satisfactory. One hundred and fifty-five were enrolled at the first conference. Delegates from six states, representing sixteen cities and towns were sent at the expense of missionary societies and some came at their own expense. Dr. Hutcherson and Mr. Kuykendall, with their wives, housed the conference at Stillman Institute, and gave the movement wonderful support.

From this beginning the Conference has been increasing in membership and interest, and the program quite educational, covering much social service work and giving inspiration to missionaries and those inclined to do missionary work.

The conference just closed in Tuscaloosa was no doubt one of the most outstanding meetings ever held with talented men and women from various sections appearing on program, making plain the various problems that may be reached satisfactorily through the Christian church. Matters of education were discussed, beginning from the cradle roll and covering all forms of educational ventures, including nursing and domestic work.

Prof. T. M. Campbell, farm demonstration agent for the United States government, was one of the speakers and sounded some very encouraging notes in his address on the rural work of Alabama and the South; Mrs. Alethia Edmiston, who has just returned from the African field, was one of the speakers at this conference who interested the body over the work being done in Africa by the Church; Rev. R. A. Brown told of the Emily Snedecor Nurses building now under erection at Stillman and nearing completion; Oscar W. Adams, Editor of The Birmingham Reporter, on Sunday night delivered an address on the history of the Negro, in which he emphasized the growth and possibilities of the race, dealing with much of his

ancient history, including what has been done in recent years.

It will be remembered that Stillman Institute is one of the institutions carried on by the White Presbyterians of this country and in recent years has made rapid progress at Tuscaloosa. They have now in course of erection a hospital building which will also be used as a nurse-training school and when completed will be one of the best of its kind in the country.

It ought to be noted here that these conferences are planned and financed by the women of the Southern Presbyterian Church and there is no other source of revenue. Delegates from all denominations may attend and are always welcome. It is Mrs. Cooper's thought and those who are fostering the movement that through Christian fellowship there must grow up a better and more helpful relation between the races.

MOBILE, ALA.

OCT 6 - 1928 ASSOCIATION AIDS POOR

Progressive Christian Library Group
Purchases Food and Medicine

The Progressive Christian Library association, a negro charitable organization, continued its work last week by providing medicine, food clothing, and milk for the sick and improvident negroes of Mobile, according to George Blake, president and founder of the organization. When cases needing assistance are reported the organization conducts an investigation and if the needy ones are unable to help themselves, the association gives its aid, Blake said.

COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE AN ANNUAL OPPORTUNITY

The annual Community Chest drive gets off to a good start with the Negro division, being organized for service November the 11th. This annual opportunity comes at a season when the harvest is everywhere ripening and the laborers are engaged.

It is the golden opportunity of the year and presents a chance to every one for a substantial expression of their attitude toward the unfortunates.

No investment of the year, we are sure, brings any larger returns to those who make it with an understanding of the spirit of its mission.

The poor and unfortunate we have with us always and our attitude toward them is the best indication of our public spirit as well as our religion.

The Community Chest drive is the best and, perhaps, the only true test of the spirit of cooperation among the citizens of this community. Not a test of one group or another, but it is a test of all. It is one common activity administering a common necessity. It involves all; concerns all; it exempts none but those whom fortune has denied or those who have defied the spirit of its meaning. As the rallying cry for the drive is heard, nothing less than the most fervent response should come from every man and woman who has shared the prosperity of another season unto a goodly harvest.

The Negro is expected to increase his interest and his contributions and, certainly, there can be no falling off from the interest and the contributions of former years. The call is urgent and the need emphatic. No other investment will bring such large returns and to think of it in this way where he means are scarce makes the sacrifice a pleasure.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929.

Institutional Care Of Children

Cheapest In Home Says Dr. Colley

Cost Of Maintaining Orphans Compared In Speech By Head Of Orphanage At Conference; Change Noted In Class Of Unmarried Mothers Receiving Salvation Army Aid

MONTEVALLO, ALA., July 6.—(Special)—In presenting the matter of "Mothers' Aid" as administered by an institution to a group of child-caring institution heads assembled at Alabama College Friday for a special conference, the Rev. J. O. Colley, of the Baptist Orphanage at Troy, declared that the cost of maintaining children in their own homes is much less than the cost of caring for them in institutions.

Based on an analysis of costs in connection with caring for children in eight homes, an experiment now being conducted by the Baptist Orphanage, as compared with the cost of maintaining children in the orphanage, Mr. Colley cited figures showing that the average annual cost for home care was \$53 as compared with \$200 for institutional care. Moreover, it was stated, the training administered in the cases of home care was equal to the training administered in cases of institutional care.

The bringing together of heads of child-caring institutions and county child welfare workers at Alabama College for a period of special training, has a special significance, it was declared by Mrs. Virginia Lee Bennett, supervisor of the State Child Welfare Department, who called the conference, in that there needs to be a definite cooperation between the two groups if the welfare of children in the state is to reach the maximum degree of advancement.

Dean T. H. Napier, in welcoming the institution heads to Alabama College pointed out their task along with that of the county workers as one of bringing the public to a more adequate knowledge or "sense" of social relations. He forecast the time, not too far distant, when Alabama will have developed a unit of public welfare service, built around the county organization, which will insure coordination of the child welfare department, other welfare institutions, educational forces and medical facilities, farm demonstration agencies and even the religious activities of the community.

Unmarried Mothers Class Changes

In discussing the work of the maternity home for unmarried mothers, Maj. Bebout, of the Salvation Army, Birmingham, declared that within the past ten years the class of girls being cared for in that institution has materially changed. While formerly it was the factory girl or the girl from the very poor family that was cared for, today school teachers, student nurses, stenographers, high school girls and college girls make up the major per cent of those to whom such care is administered. Maj. Bebout stated, school teachers furnishing as

high as 10 per cent. Maj. Bebout refuted the idea that the maintenance of maternity homes for unmarried mothers encourages delinquency, declaring that more than 50 per cent of those who are admitted are entirely ignorant of the existence of such agencies until their personal need brings them in contact therewith.

Better Cooperation Urged

Other speakers on the program were Miss Loula Dunn, superintendent of the Children's Aid Division, State Child Welfare Department, who outlined methods and means of bringing about better cooperation between the state department and the institutions of the state, and Miss Elizabeth Clarke, of the Alabama College department of sociology, who outlined the advantages to the welfare institution in having a social case worker on its staff. Miss Clarke's testimony was based on her experience as a social case worker at the Connie Maxwell Orphanage in South Carolina.

E. B. Robinson, superintendent of the Presbyterian Orphanage at Talladega, presented his observations concerning the matter of character building in institutions.

Other institutions represented were the Oakwood Junior College for colored boys at Huntsville, by J. A. Tucker; the Children's Protective League of Montgomery, by Mrs. Addie Adams; the Alabama Methodist Orphanage at Selma, by Mrs. Aldridge, Miss Swindle and Miss Riggs; the Salvation Army, Birmingham, by Capt. White.

Following the formal program, round table discussions of strictly institutional problems were held, with Mrs. Bennett presiding.

SIGNIFICANT NOTE STRUCK AT SOCIAL WORKERS CONFERENCE

The Conference of Social Workers of Alabama which met in Birmingham, April 7, 8, and 9 was significant in two respects. First, it placed emphasis on a higher standard of social work than has been maintained in this section. The second feature, a logical outgrowth of the first emphasis, was the conspicuous place given the consideration of social work for Negroes as an integral part of the state program. The recognition of the importance of including the Negro in any program of social work for the state is inseparable from any attempt to create a scientific plan for remedying social conditions at large. The con-

Alabama.

ference was a success. It is reported that it not only led all Alabama State Conferences but that it was easily the best conference of its kind ever held in the South.

The conference was attended principally by social workers of the state. From cities came family welfare workers, adult and juvenile probation officers; school attendance officers and Red Cross workers. Rural workers constituted a large proportion of the members but a narrow

range of positions. A single rural social worker embodies all the functions of a half dozen city workers. Because of this her duties are at

once more simple and more exacting. News sifted into Tuskegee of a sheriff who enjoyed the Negro section of the conference. A new attitude towards crime has come into Alabama when the sheriff considers himself a social worker. The Negro attendance was small. No colored social worker outside of Birmingham attended except the persons who occurred on the program.

he leaders who were mainly responsible for the program were: Mrs. T. F. Adams, president of the conference and the extension secretary of the most important social agency of the state, the State Child Welfare Department. This department is organizing rural social work and has placed more than fifty county superintendents on child welfare in as many counties.

No Negro workers have been placed in any county under the provision of this department. Mr. Richard B. Hudson, was secretary of the conference. Mr. Hudson is executive secretary of the Alabama Tuberculosis Association. Miss Olive M. Stone of Alabama College, at Montevallo, chairman of the program, had the real responsibility of the program. At Montevallo, Miss Stone, is supervisor of case work training. Mr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, by virtue of his interest and authority on social conditions of Negroes was called on to plan the Negro section of the program.

The section on Negro Social Work met on Tuesday afternoon, April 9. It offered the most effective and the most varied program of all. It introduced a new note into the pro-

ceedings by calling attention to social work that has not been recognized, because of the agencies under which it is done. As an example of the undifferentiated social work carried on among Negroes an exhibition of "The Movable School" was presented. The Movable School consists of a motor truck equipped with materials and persons for demonstrating to country folk the new standards of living.

In a short space of time, the essential needs of the Negro and the rights of Alabama's Negro citizens, the methods with which the Negro has attempted to meet these needs and secure these rights, and ways in which Negroes and whites may work together to achieve these purposes in the future, were laid before the social workers of Alabama. Out of the enthusiasm for this program came a request that the proceedings of the Negro section be printed. A pamphlet has been prepared and widely circulated embodying the entire program. The hope of the sponsors of this program is that the conference marks the beginning of the development of an adequate program of social work for the Negroes of Alabama.

—Myra Colson Callis

CHEST WORKING BUSY; APPEAL STARTS NOV. 11

If the introduction of the workers of the colored division in the Seventh Annual Community Chest appeal will stimulate the cause and bring about success there can be no doubt that we have it, because Chairman W. B. Driver and his associates have been diligent along this line and every person able to read should know by now what is to take place on Nov. 11 and who is to direct the activities.

Headquarters for the colored division is at 1620 Fourth Avenue, North, with telephone 3-7030, this space having been donated by the Acme Finance Corporation. It is no doubt the most centrally located point in the city, and with a large amount of space for this

purpose. *Report 11-2-29*
Last Sunday was an excellent day and the various committees held forth at nearly all of the churches and from one to three speeches were made. According to the chairman of the speakers' bureau speeches will be delivered at all public places during this week, Sunday, and until the campaign is closed. *Birmingham*
Mrs. Pauline Fletcher, captain of the Workers Division No. 1, has organized and will solicit donations from persons in office buildings, cafes, department stores, and all places where Negroes are employed in the immediate downtown section. She is calling her committee to meet her at the Congregational Church, 16th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday, Nov. 3, at 3 p.m.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1929

Alabama.

Social Workers Of Alabama Begin Conference In Birmingham Today With Elaborate Program

ALLIED AGENCIES ARE GIVEN PLACE

Meeting Of Statewide Interest;
Outstanding Leaders On
Speaking Schedule

By FLORA B. SURLES

MONTEVALLO, ALA., April 6.—A gathering which will be of state-wide interest, of unusual significance and one which will touch the work of a large and varied group of individuals, will be that of the 12th annual Alabama Conference of Social Work in Birmingham, April 7-9.

In this conference there will be brought together the social workers of the state, representing family welfare agencies, juvenile court systems, county superintendents of child welfare, school attendance officers, probation officers, Red Cross workers, members of children's aid societies, health groups, church workers and representatives of general social institutions and organizations.

Not only will social welfare organizations and agencies participate in the conference, but also judges, ministers, college presidents, heads of industrial and municipal corporations, and teachers, particularly teachers who are promoting the social sciences in the schools and colleges throughout the state.

To Give Practical Help

The general purpose of the conference will be to give inspiration and practical help to those who are engaged in social activity in the state and to furnish an opportunity for an exchange of experience and opinion.

It has been the custom of the conference to plan its programs with a view to meeting the needs and interests of specific groups, as well as general needs and interests.

The same end has been kept in mind this year, according to Miss Olive M. Stone, supervisor of case work training at Alabama College, who is chairman of the program committee. While the major emphasis will be placed on case work processes, urban and rural, Miss Stone has announced, a number of the sessions will deal with community problems such as health. All sessions will be open to the public. Evening meetings will be of an inspirational nature, and of general interest to laymen.

Other members of the committee who have worked with Miss Stone are Miss Ella Charles of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham, and Miss Florence Van Sickler, executive secretary of Family Welfare Bureau, Mobile, Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, child welfare department, of Montgomery.

Leaders on Program

Never in the history of the conference have more representative and outstanding leaders been procured, the committee feels.

The chief speaker for the opening session at the Birmingham city auditorium on Sunday evening, April 7, will be Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, U. S. department of labor, Washington.

The evening address on Monday will be brought by William Carl Hunt, assistant manager, eastern area, American Red Cross headquarters, Washington.

President Bradford Knapp of Auburn will present the inspirational address on Tuesday evening, April 9.

The real meat of the programs, in so far as technical workers are concerned, will be the round table discussions each morning, centering around case work processes, led by Dr. Frank J. Bruno of the department of social work, Washington University, St. Louis, a national authority on case work.

Many Alabamians on Program

Among the Alabama leaders of social work and social and civic movements who will participate in the conference are: Governor Bibb Graves; J. M. Jones, Jr., president of the commission of the city of Birmingham; Rev. Charles Clingman, pastor of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham, who is chairman of the general committee on arrangements; Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, director of the department of child welfare at Montgomery; Dr. Douglas Cannon of the state health department; Miss Roberta Morgan, executive secretary Birmingham chapter of the American Red Cross; N. H. Greenhill, director child accounting and school attendance bureau, state department of education; Dr. J. O. Coley, of the Baptist orphanage, Troy; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of Alabama College; Mrs. A. Y. Malone, of Dothan, president of Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Mary Jeffries, president of Alabama Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. J. A. Dupuy, president of Alabama Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. F. W. Smedley, president Alabama League of Women Voters; Mrs. F. J. Salter, president Alabama American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. R. B. Broyles, president Alabama U. D. C. and Mrs. Watt Brown, president of Alabama D. A. R.

Perhaps no professional group is so keenly aware of the value of recreational activity and social intercourse as is the social workers group.

Social Events Planned

The conference program, therefore, will be liberally interspersed with social events in the nature of group breakfasts, luncheons and teas.

A special feature will be dramatization

of social work by members of the Birmingham Association of Social Workers at the Little Theater on Monday evening.

The social side of the conference will reach its climax, however, on Tuesday evening when the annual banquet will be given at the Axis Club.

Officers of the conference are: Mrs. T. F. Adams, of the state child welfare department, president, who will preside at the sessions; Miss Bessie Rencher, of Mobile, vice president; Miss Roberta Morgan, treasurer; R. F. Hudson, executive secretary Alabama Tuberculosis Association, Birmingham, secretary.

Members of the executive committee are: Miss Myrtle Brooke, head of the department of sociology at Alabama College, Montevallo; Rev. Charles Clingman, of Birmingham; Mrs. J. R. Jolley, Florence and Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham.

The conference is a voluntary organization which embraces social workers and members of social and civic movements in its membership. It is affiliated with the National Conference of Social Work.

Noted Speaker On Card

Perhaps the most widely known of any speakers who will address the conference, said Miss Olive Stone, of Alabama College, program chairman, is Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, department of labor, Washington, D. C., who will deliver the opening address on Sunday evening, April 7, at the Church of the Advent.

Miss Abbott's unusually wide experience in social work and with social forces qualify her pre-eminently to speak on the subject she has been assigned on the conference program, "Developing Standards of Child Welfare Work."

While completing work at the University of Nebraska, of which state she is a native and at the University of Chicago for the master's degree, Miss Abbott also studied law at the latter university.

For several years she was a resident of Hull House, which fact in itself gives her prestige among social workers. She served as director of the Immigrants Protective League of Chicago and as executive secretary of the State Immigration Commission of Massachusetts and of Illinois. She is the author of "The Immigrant and the Community," published by the Century Company and of many magazine articles and reports.

Pioneer In Service

In 1927, Miss Abbott became director of the child labor division of the children's bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor, which administered the first federal child-labor law and later served as an adviser on the war labor policies board. While with the children's bureau, she acted as secretary of the conference on child welfare standards and was twice sent abroad on special missions. She was secretary of the children's commission of the first international labor conference in Washington in 1919.

Upon the retirement of Miss Julia C. Lathrop in August, 1921, Miss Abbott was appointed chief of the children's bureau. The bureau administers the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy act and conducts research in the field of child hygiene, child labor and the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Miss Abbott is chairman of the board of maternity and infant hygiene which reviews the plans of the states for applying the federal funds under the maternity and infancy act. In the Autumn of 1922 she was appointed by the secretary of state, with the approval of the president, to serve in an unofficial and consultative capacity on the advisory commission for the protection and welfare of children and young people of the League of Nations. In this capacity, she attended the meetings of the committee at Geneva in March, 1923 and May, 1925.

Miss Abbott's other posts have included the presidency of the National conference of Social Work (with which the Alabama conference is affiliated), to Birmingham; Mrs. J. R. Jolley, Florence and Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham. Miss Abbott's other posts have included the presidency of the National conference of Social Work (with which the Alabama conference is affiliated), to Birmingham; Mrs. J. R. Jolley, Florence and Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham. Miss Abbott's other posts have included the presidency of the National conference of Social Work (with which the Alabama conference is affiliated), to Birmingham; Mrs. J. R. Jolley, Florence and Dr. Morris Newfield, Birmingham.

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INTERRACIAL SOCIAL STUDY HELD IN DIXIE

Entire Communities
Must Be Aided

Birmingham, Ala.—The Alabama conference of social work in session here last week devoted an afternoon to the subject of "Negro Social Work." Prominent social workers of both races took part in the discussions. "Since 38 per cent of the total population of the state are Negroes, it is a truism to say that any statewide program of social work should include them," declared Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of records and research, Tuskegee institute.

"Community welfare work should work toward improvement of living conditions, economic conditions and for improvement in the use of leisure time," Dr. Work concluded.

In outlining a program of social work for his people, Dr. Work advocated three main departments of effort, first, relief work; second, community welfare; and third, research. Under relief work Dr. Work included such as family relief, child welfare, juvenile probation and the care of physical and mental defectives. "An intensive program of research work should be carried out in order to seek out underlying causes of conditions and a study of means to offset the difficulties," the speaker asserted.

Citizens Want Improvements

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical institute at Huntsville, spoke on the program of co-operation between the races in a program of social welfare work. "There is a growing consciousness among Negroes of better way of living, a desire for better homes, an awareness of the importance of good health and an earnest effort to educate their children," Dr. Drake stated.

"In fostering any state-wide program, it is necessary to create favorable sentiment on the part of the public and there is no better social agency than the public press. Not only must favorable sentiment be created, but the underprivileged group for whom the program is planned must believe in it," the speaker stated. The value of the school as a social agency was given much consideration in the talk by Dr. Drake as was the church and intersocial agencies.

WELFARE WORKERS MEET IN B'HAM

A conference of the social workers of Alabama was held at the First Methodist Church here beginning Sunday and ended Tuesday night.

It was an interesting meeting from every viewpoint. Prominent citizens from all over the state representing local and state officials appeared on the program.

Tuesday afternoon was given over to Negro workers under the direction of Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. This was an interesting feature and provoked unusual comment from the leaders of both races.

Dr. Work delivered a very interesting message and he was followed by Prof. J. F. Drake of the A. and M. Institute, Normal, Ala.

Other speakers were Prof. T. M. Campbell of United States Agricultural Extension Work; Prof. J. R. Wingfield of the Boys' Reform School at Mt. Meigs; Mrs. L. A. Daly and Mrs. A. D. Zuber, Executive Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. branch, Birmingham.

These discussions dealt with the handicaps encountered by the Negro people of the state and many remedies were suggested.

Social Workers' Conference Ends With Address By Bradford Knapp

Obligation Public Service Organization Owes Individual Pointed Out By Head Of A. P. I.; Terry Foster Makes Report On Work Of Rehabilitating Crippled Children

By FLORA B. SURLES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 9.—The best attended, and in many respects the most significant conference of social work yet conducted in Alabama, the thirteenth annual conference in session here since Sunday, closed Tuesday evening with the annual banquet at the Southern Club, with an address by Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, on "Stepping Together for Social Progress."

The obligation which every public service organization owes, Dr. Knapp pointed out, is to stimulate and strengthen the individual. The job of the county agent, he said, should be to work himself out of a job.

The Alabama Conference of Social Work is the natural and logical development of the staggering number and complex character of interlocking organizations. In the olden day, Dr. Knapp said, the family served itself, building its own houses, manufacturing its own clothing, producing its own food, was its own hospital and bank. Gradually in the industrial and agricultural revolution of 150 years ago, changes began.

Today the vast majority of the families in America are served by organized society. Another need pointed out was that of coordinating existing forces to the end of eliminating the waste of duplication. There is a tendency in America, Dr. Knapp told the social workers gathered at the banquet, to perfect an organization whenever a need is seen without the slightest consideration of the existence of other organizations which may have been created to serve exactly the same purpose.

Groups Hold Sessions

Two meetings of significance to every group in the state with any interest in social progress were the round table meetings Tuesday afternoon, which met simultaneously.

At one of these, presided over by Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of Alabama College, social work among the negroes of the state was thoroughly reviewed, and methods for better work to be done were presented.

Discussion leaders were Dr. Monroe Work, director of records and research, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal; Mrs. A. D. Zuber, of the National Association of Colored Women, Birmingham; Dr. J. R. Wingfield, president of the Alabama Reform School for Negro Boys, Mt. Meigs; Mrs. L. A. Daly, home demonstration agent, Tuskegee Institute.

The theme of discussion was the re-

R. E. Tidwell, Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, of Montgomery, Frank Fitts, of Tuscaloosa, Martin Folmar and Miss Bennie Wilkinson, of Birmingham.

Honor guests at the banquet were: Mrs. Watt T. Brown, president, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. R. B. Broyles, president, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. J. A. Dupuy, president, Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries, president, Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. A. Y. Malone, president, State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Thomas J. Salter, president, American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. F. W. Smedley, president, League of Women Voters.

In three minute talks the relation of the various organizations to the social order were presented by their respective representatives.

Mothers' Aid was again stressed by the conference at a luncheon meeting Tuesday at the Axis Club, when Dr. J. O. Colley, of the Baptist Orphanage at Troy, presented facts concerning the administration of Mothers' Aid by an institution.

At a business session Tuesday afternoon, Dr. W. D. Partlow, of Tuscaloosa, presented a resolution calling for the memorialization by the conference of the Legislature at its next session, urging the enactment of a law which will effectually secure mothers' aid in instances in which an indigent or needy mother of children may be deprived of the support of her husband by death, or total and permanent mental and physical disability.

A resolution was also passed expressing the appreciation of the group for the capable and efficient services of the retiring officers and executive committee; also one authorizing the printing and distribution of the annual address of Mrs. T. F. Adams, retiring president, delivered Monday morning.

Officers Elected

Officers of the conference for the coming year, as a result of Tuesday's election are: President, Rev. Charles Clingman, pastor of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham; first vice-president, R. F. Hudson, executive secretary of the Alabama Tuberculosis Association; second vice-president, Miss Myrtle Brooke, professor of sociology, Alabama College; secretary, S. L. Peavy, superintendent of Comer Mills Schools, Alexander City; treasurer, Miss Sara Axford, of Selma, formerly acting director of the State Child Welfare Department. Members of the executive committee are: Mrs. T. F. Adams, of Montgomery; Dr. Lee Bidgood, dean of the University of Alabama; Miss Roberta Roberts, executive secretary of the Birmingham American Red Cross; Miss Florence Van Sickler, executive secretary, Family Welfare Bureau, Mobile. One other member of the committee is to be appointed later.

Approximately 300 members of state, county or community organizations, from every section of the state, and many individuals throughout the state who are interested in social uplift for Alabama, were in attendance at the conference.

Mrs. Adams Stresses Case Work

The theme of the conference, said Mrs. T. F. Adams, retiring president, is

surrounded up in the technical term, "Case Work." In its practical application, she said, this term means the intelligent investigation, diagnosis and treatment of those who are socially ill, or mal-adjusted, to the end that they may be restored to usefulness as members of society.

Case work methods, she continued, are today being introduced into every phase of our social and economic life, being more and more employed by doctors, educators, lawyers, judges, ministers, courts and industrial managements.

Defining "social work" in its larger, truer meaning, Mrs. Adams said that while it possibly occupies a field to itself, intelligently applied, it utilizes all the sciences, and all of the agencies and institutions which have been provided by society for the advancement of social progress.

To that end, Mrs. Adams declared, the thirteenth annual conference of social work in Alabama had endeavored, and that successfully, to bring into play all groups within the state, and all individuals interested in social betterment, regardless of whether professional or volunteers.

Among the Montgomerians who attended the conference are: Miss Edith Chapman, American Legion; Miss Virginia Keen, American Red Cross; Miss Daisy Donagan, Child Welfare Department; Terry C. Foster, Department of Education; N. F. Greenhill, Department of Education; Miss Virginia Lee Bennett, Child Welfare Department; Miss Katherine Rowe, Child Welfare Department; Mrs. S. H. Lurton, Juvenile Court; Thomas H. Watts, Juvenile Court; Miss Elizabeth Allen, Child Welfare Department; Miss Winnie Ruth Davis, Child Welfare Department; Mrs. Mattie Gilbert, Department of Education; Mrs. Albert F. Wilson, church; Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, Juvenile Court board; Mrs. T. F. Adams, Child Welfare Department; Mrs. Charles Bricken, visitor; Mrs. Sidney Weil, visitor; Lawrence Lee, Miss Lena Easley, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Martha Robinson, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Margaret Shook, Department of Education; Miss Phadra Norsworthy, Child Welfare; Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, Child Welfare Department.

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GAZETTE

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

JUN 30 1929

Writer Says Negro Should Take Advantage of Opportunities More in Pikes Peak Region

To record the results of an investigation on the social, educational, economic, health and political status of the negro in Colorado Springs an interesting thesis has been written by Miss Dorothy Rehm, a graduate of Colorado college who returned there last year to work for a master's degree.

The survey goes back to 1875 when there were but three negro families in Colorado Springs. The negro population increased gradually. Many have come as health seekers. In 1900 a large number came from the south to work during a strike at the Curtis coal mine.

The negro population of the city now stands 1,000 or one-thirtieth of the total population. However, in the last two or three years the number has decreased somewhat.

There are about 250 families with an average of two children to the family. Some couples have as many as 11 children. There are no full-blooded negroes here. There are few mulattoes and there is no case of intermarriage of negroes and whites. There is one case of intermarriage with Chinese and one with Japanese. Many have negro, Mexican and Indian blood. The negroes are segregated in two main districts, with lines more sharply drawn than formerly.

A great majority of them are janitors, domestic miners, chauffeurs and truck drivers. She found that there was a tendency to underpay the negro. Most of the women work. They are aided by the Y. W. C. A. in securing positions. The average family income is approximately \$100. The unemployment problem is said to be becoming more acute and a number who had to give up employment have been succeeded by white people. One reason advanced is that the southern tourists object to seeing them in any but menial positions.

But Miss Rehm found that, in spite of this, 70 per cent of them own or are paying for homes. Twenty-five per cent of the families have cars.

Only about 4 per cent of the arrests in recent years have been arrests of negroes. The rate of dependency is low. Five negroes graduated from the high school this

year and two are attending Colorado college. A great many drop out of school as soon as the law permits.

The colored Elks club has raised money for some fellowships and is stimulating interest in education.

There are six negro churches of the city and much of the social life of local negroes centers about these churches. Eight per cent of them play musical instruments and many have fine voices. There is one

negro dance hall and three negro orchestras. Most of the negro residents of the city politically are republicans.

Several conclusions are drawn by the writer of the paper. One is that the people of Colorado Springs should be given the facts about the negro here; another that the negro himself should be stimulated to take greater advantage of his opportunities, and another that an athletic club house should be built for negro boys.

Sectional Conference

Is Held At New London

New London, Conn.—The eastern sectional conference on "Social and Economic Conditions Affecting the Negro in New England," sponsored by the New York Urban League in cooperation with the Negro Welfare Council of New London, was held here Friday and Saturday, June 28 and 29, with James H. Hubert of the New York Urban League presiding.

"Problems At Our Door" was the subject of a luncheon conference at the Y. M. C. A. Meridan street, at 12:30, with Mrs. Gertrude Libbey Anthony of New York presiding. Clyde Williamson, Y secretary, New London, welcomed the group and M. W. Bullock of Massachusetts responded. Rev. J. Romeyn Danforth spoke.

At 2 p. m., the conference considered "Labor and Industry." Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston, Samuel A. Allen of New York and Miss Lois Taylor of New London, speaking. At night, a dramatic play was given by the Junior Welfare League, and George L. Paine of Boston spoke.

Saturday's sessions were at 10:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m., Arthur Schomberg of New York, and Maurice R. Davie of Yale University, speaking in the morning, and Mayor William A. Holt of New London in the afternoon. Harry T. Burleigh, discussed the history and interpretation of the Negro Spiritual and its contribution to world culture.

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EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.**APR 17 1929****COMMUNITY CENTRE FOR NEGROES.**

West Chester is to have a community centre for its colored people, which will house a day nursery, kindergarten, medical clinic and provide a place for public gatherings, lodge and similar meetings and such other accommodations as may be desired. The money for the structure was raised by subscription among the people of West Chester, more than a third of which was donated by the prospective beneficiaries. The movement has the co-operation of the West Chester Community Club, the aim of which is to add to the beauty of the town and the comfort of its people and visitors.

The town has long maintained a public comfort station in the centre of its business section to which people, especially visitors, may have access for rest, or where they may eat their lunch—in fact it is a community clearing house for visitors to the town, where too they may apply for information, meet friends or turn to in any emergency.

They reflect the spirit of the townspeople in their provision for the general betterment of the Negro and for the hospitable care for strangers, which civic pride is further manifested by the beauty of the residences and gardens and the general homey atmosphere that pervades the community.

West Chester's example is well worth emulating by the First City of the First State.

SEEK TO RAISE \$6,000 FOR S. E. WELFARE HOUSE

They are, the District Government, public utilities corporations, chain stores, and laundries. Independent merchants and the various institutions of the District like the hospitals, etc.

Organizations Co-operate

The Federated Civic Associations appointed a committee last Friday night to co-operate with Mr. Johnson's program. This committee is composed of J. A. G. LuValle, J. C. Payne, and J. H. Baddy.

The Baptist Ministers Conference

Beginning Tuesday, October 1, Dr. Dorothy C. Boulding, chairman of the Washington Welfare Association, 301 G street, southeast, launched a campaign which will continue until Wednesday, October 16, when she hopes to count \$6,000 subscribed for this worthy effort in Southeast Washington. - 4 - 29

The program included a block party last Tuesday night, but the rain delayed that, and it will be given next Tuesday night in the 300 block of G street, southeast.

Beginning last April with the object of establishing a day nursery in the southeast, the idea has grown into a welfare association, and is yet expanding. It soon became evident that a day nursery, so badly needed, would not meet all of the needs for this section and the city at large. The program now includes a nursery for each section of the city, as well as other activities.

Six-Room House

Dr. Boulding states that a six-room house has been contracted for at 301 G street, southeast, across the street from the Giddings school. Here she plans to have the day nursery, a soup kitchen for the children of Giddings School, to have been placed directly by The Whip, through an employment bureau and over 200 indirectly.

To Make Survey

A resolution was passed to ask the Labor Department of the Government to make a survey of the District with the view of the possible increased employment of Negroes. The committee appointed to visit the Labor Department is composed of R. N. Mattingly, principal of the Cardozo Business High School, Dean Kelly Miller and Miss Mary Cromwell.

Plans for publicity were discussed and a committee was appointed to handle that phase of the program. It is composed of C. M. Thomas, of Armstrong High School; J. A. G. LuValle, of The Tribune, and Miss Sadie Daniels.

Mr. Johnson outlined several divisions to be surveyed wherein increased employment may be found.

Apopka, Fla. Chief
Thursday, February 21, 1929

CEMETERY FUND

**Colored Citizens Raise Close to \$50
for Work Planned by Negro
Business League**

The effort of the colored citizens of Apopka to raise a fund for the improvement of their cemetery closed on Sunday with an excellent program at the church. The total amount raised was \$49.05. The number of persons contributing was 86. The Negro Business League, which is sponsoring the movement, hopes to increase the amount to \$100, as the sum raised is not sufficient for the work planned.

The League wishes to thank the Apopka Chief for the interest shown in putting its plans before the public; also Rev. John J. Brooks, pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, for the broad spirit which he exemplified in giving over his personal day in the midst of his conference drive that the cemetery cleaning fund drive might be a success; finally, it wishes to thank all who have contributed or aided the movement in any way.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

General.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

THE MINISTER OF TO-MORROW must add to the familiar Ten Commandments of personal righteousness ten more of social justice. For in the complicated life of to-day "the old law of morality is not enough," and "religion must adventure forth into the social order." Perhaps, we read further in a bulletin of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, reprinted in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), the new commandments of social service will read something like this:

I
"I am the Lord thy God, but thou shalt remember that I am also the God of all the earth. I have no favorite children. The Negro and the Hindu, the Chinese, Japanese, Russian and Mexican are all my beloved children."

II
"Thou shalt not measure a city's greatness by its population or its bank clearings alone, but also by its low infant mortality, its homes, playgrounds, libraries, schools and hospitals, and its low record for bootlegging, prostitution, robbery, and murder."

III
"Thou shalt remember that no civilization can rise above the level of its respect for and ideals of womanhood!"

IV
"Thou shalt remember thine own sins and build no prisons for revenge and punishment, but make thy courts clinics for the soul and thy jails hospitals for moral diseases."

V
"Thou shalt remember that the end-product of industry is not goods or dividends, but the kind of men and women whose lives are molded by that industry."

VI
"Thou shalt press on from political democracy toward industrial democracy, remembering that no man is good enough or wise enough to govern another man without his consent, and that, in addition to a living wage, every man craves a reasonable share in determining the conditions under which he labors."

VII
"Thou shalt outlaw war and make no threatening gestures either with great navies or vast military preparations against thy neighbor."

VIII
"Thou shalt honor men for character and service alone, and dishonor none because of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

IX
"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor by malicious propaganda or colored news, or by calling him contemptuous names such as Dago, Chink, Jap, Wop, Nigger or Sheeny."

X
"Thou shalt remember that when thine own ancestors were savages and barbarians other men brought to them the saving and civilizing Christian Gospel. Now that thou art rich and prosperous, beware lest thou export to Asia and Africa only thy science and efficiency, thy war-ships, goods and moving-picture films, and forget to export the Christian message and the Christ-like spirit also."

THE CHILD CONFERENCE 7/20/29

PRESIDENT HOOVER has called a national child conference to meet in the White House early next year to consider the health of the nation's children and devise plans to increase sanitary and recreational facilities in the public schools. The expenses of the survey are being borne by private individuals and \$500,000 has been placed at the disposal of the President for that purpose. Secretary Wilbur of the Interior Department is now engaged in setting up preliminary committees to plan the scope of the conference.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Secretary Wilbur will appoint some Negroes on these preliminary committees. There are numerous competent Negro social workers available and willing to help with the work.

There is no group of children in the nation more in need of improved health, sanitary surroundings and recreational facilities both at school and at home, than the Negro children. It would be difficult to estimate what infant and child sickness and mortality costs the Negro group and the nation, or to ascertain the moral loss occasioned the group by lack of proper recreational facilities.

We hope such agencies as the National Urban League will see to it that consideration of the needs of Negro children is not neglected or overlooked in this forthcoming conference and in the work of the preliminary committees.

HOOVER NAMES GROUP ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Committee Will Study Significant Changes of Recent Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—(AP)—Significant social changes in American life over recent years will be studied by a committee appointed today by President Hoover and headed by Wesley C. Mitchell, of Columbia University. The work is expected to parallel investigation of economic changes made some time ago by a commission appointed by Mr. Hoover when he was secretary of commerce.

Members of the committee are Charles E. Merriam, political science professor in the University of Chicago; William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology in the University of Chicago; Howard W. Odums, professor of sociology in the University of North Carolina, and Shelby M. Harrison, of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The funds for the research have been provided by the Rockefeller Foundation and a statement at the White House said that invaluable preliminary aid in defining the nature of the survey has been rendered by social science research council.

"The survey," the White House said, "will be a strictly scientific re-

search, carried out by trained technicians, and will require about two or three years to complete. It is believed that it will produce a body of systematic fact about social problems, hitherto inaccessible, that will be of fundamental and permanent value to all students and workers in the field of social science.

Such subjects will be studied as the improvement of national health and vitality, its bearing upon increased number of persons of old age, and other results; the changes in maladjusted such as insane, feeble-minded, and so forth; the effect of urban life upon mental and physical health; the institutional development to meet these changes; the problems arising from increased leisure; changes in recreation and the provision for it; the changes in occupations; occupations likely to continue to diminish in importance; those likely to increase; the changes in family life; in housing; in education; the effect of inventions upon the life of the people, and many others which may indicate trends which are of importance."

NEGRO SOCIAL WORK SCHOOL ADMITTED TO NATIONAL BODY

Admission of the Atlanta School of Social Work into the American Association of Schools of Professional Work was announced Sunday. The action, which is regarded as a recognition of the high standards and efficiency of the local institution, was taken at the annual meeting at the national association's executive committee at Chicago.

Special significance is attached to the admission of the Atlanta School of Social Work in view of the fact that the Atlanta institution is the only negro school of social work in the association, which embraces more than 25 schools.

COLORED CITIZENS ARE CO-OPERATING

Doing Their Part to Aid Clean-Up Program

The colored civic, religious, and fraternal organizations are stressing the importance of co-operating with the women's advisory board to the Mayor in its efforts to have Savannah a cleaner and more beautiful city for Easter. This program is in line with the annual observance of national negro health week which begins March 31 and programs and plans are being rapidly worked out to have practically every colored home reached in both the city and county. The home and farm demonstration agents are doing much to encourage cleaning and beautifying the homes and surroundings.

In many of the homes evidence of house cleanings and flower planting can be discerned already and it is expected that the good work will be continued until the city will be all that the advisory board could expect. One colored leader said: "My people are always ready and willing to co-operate in any thing for the good of Savannah, and they will not lag behind in this great movement to make the city a healthier and prettier place for all."

It will be recalled that during the Christmas holidays when the movement was started to offer prizes for the most beautifully lighted and decorated homes that one of the prizes was awarded to S. A. King on Thirty-seventh street and this is pointed out as an illustration of the civic pride of the colored people, and particularly the home owning element.

State Conference Social Work Makes No Provision For Negroes In Its Program

(By Frank Callen)

The state conference on Social Work closed its three day session Wednesday afternoon of this week.

There were many changes in the carrying out of the conference program. It seems that this conference was purposely reorganized so that it could not resemble any previous conference.

Surely there are white churches in Savannah, where this gathering could have held forth and where the Negro delegates could have come with more freedom of spirit. Instead, the Desoto hotel was used. This created immediately a barrier so far as local interest among Negroes was concerned.

The state of Georgia has almost half its population made up of Negroes. More than half of the crime and poverty and subsequent ills of humanity in the state is charged against the Negro population. There is very little done for the Negro, but of this little there are some splendid pieces of social work. If there is any work in which true facts ought to be presented without prejudice, it is social work. Yet not a single Negro in the state was placed on the program. Further here was not even a question relating to any phase of Georgia's Negro problems, placed on the program to be discussed by some white worker. It seems that this was done to kill state wide interest among Negroes.

The makers of the program succeeded in their work. There were five Negro delegates from out-of-town. There was only a baker's dozen of local Negroes present at the best attended session. There was no real reason for a greater attendance. The names of the local committee of Negroes organized for

this work were omitted from the program. The program did not even say there was a local committee of Negroes.

Conferences of this kind are held for definite purposes. Chief of these is an exchange of ideas among fellow workers. A good conference should be equivalent in educational value to a short course of instruction at a college. But in this conference not even one round table was allowed for an exchange of ideas among Negroes themselves. The feature address from which the Negro delegates might have profited were luncheon affairs, from which they are barred.

From the view point of the white people of Georgia, it seems there was very little contributed at this conference to Social Work in Georgia. Georgia has created some very definite problems of its own. To constructively work toward their solution will take a group of social workers of both races, with true spirit and that courage commonly known as "guts."

Local white social workers were conspicuous by their absence from important parts on the program.

They say that the upper part of Georgia sticks together better is the reason they are always in power politically. This seems true also in the arrangement of this conference. Even to the two Negroes placed on the committee on time and place and resolutions. Both delegates were from the same city and represented practically the same institution.

Who wants to sit under the voice of a minister who is afraid to talk for his God? Who wants to attend social conferences afraid to talk for the children of God?

Aims of the Negro Welfare League for 1929

1. To give cash prizes to the honor students of the eighth grade in the public schools of Augusta.

2. To open a reading room for the public.

3. Seek to get all the colored children in school now are old enough.

4. Open a night school for children who can not attend day school.

5. Secure Rosenwald School and the Jean fund for Richmond County.

6. Urge the board of Education to build a twenty room modern brick school building for the colored people of Augusta.

7. Urge city council to pave Ginnett Street.

8. Seek better accommodations for colored passengers on the Georgia and Florida Railroad.

9. Organize a County Republic Club.

10. Get three thousand colored voters in Richmond County.

11. Secure the service of a paid worker to do civic work among colored people.

12. Get one thousand members for the Negro Welfare League.

The object named above are important enough for all of us to accomplish them.

RED CROSS CHAIRMAN THANKS BAINBRIDGE NEGRO ASSISTANTS

BAINBRIDGE, March 29.—In tying up the various acts of the local Red Cross chapter in relief work, Max Kwilecki stated that he, as chairman, wanted to thank E. T. Hines, Charlie King, Frank S. Jones, Dr. J. N. Matthews, M. L. Mayes, Miss Maysie Curry, J. C. Lane, Innes Subers, and Dr. J. H.

Griffin of the colored people, in behalf of the Bainbridge Chapter for their valuable services in carrying on the relief work among the recent flood waters. Dr. J. H. Griffin, in a note, has expressed deep gratitude on behalf of the Negro race in Bainbridge and Decatur County. In part, Doctor Griffin said: "I have had the opportunity of going into the homes of the colored population, and I know from first-hand information just what has been done for them by the Red Cross officers and the highway county officials. It is indeed a pleasure to be a citizen of any city where such an impartial consideration is given to all. The

Red Cross officials have been exceedingly fair to the members of my race, and we wish to convey this thought to those who were in charge of the relief work."

ROSENWALD WORKER SUBMITS REPORT

Willie McNatt Oliver Outlines
Work Among Negro Children Here

HELPS MANY CHILDREN
Committee in Charge of
Foundation Works With
Juvenile Court

Probably few citizens have any idea of the scope of the work done in Augusta among the colored children through the assistance of the funds of the Rosenwald foundation. The committee in charge of dispensing this fund in Augusta is composed of a number of prominent white citizens, of which Mrs. W. W. Clayton is chairman, and functions in conjunction with the juvenile court.

Each case has the most thorough investigation and personal attention in every instance, is given which is carefully followed up.

The efficient worker of the foundation, Willie McNatt Oliver, has prepared the following report, which gives a comprehensive idea of the scope of the work and the number of children helped during the past year:

Juvenile court, Richmond county.	137
Parents and relatives	10
Other social agencies	25
Citizens	15
Sheriff and county officials	7
Schools	6

Total200

Causes of Reference as Stated at Time of Report.

Investigation of guardianship.... 86
Desertion of father 20
Insufficient income 4
Non-support of father 3
In jail under age 2
Returning minor home 1
Runaway 1
Accused of theft 21
Accused of theft and burglary... 2
Violation of traffic ordinance... 1
Immorality 3
Accused of setting child on fire.. 1
Investigation for parole 19
Incorrigible 12
Out-of-town requests for investigation 1
Fighting on street and disturbing peace 22

Total200

Parental Status of Children in Families.

Both parents living together..... 40
Both parents living but home broken 45
Half orphans, father dead..... 37
Half orphans, mother dead 35
Whole orphans 26
Illegitimate 17

Total200

Analyses of Cases.

The above is an analysis of 200 cases. These cases represent family groups in which there are 630 children living.

It was startling to observe that 80 per cent of the children have come from homes which have been broken by disruption or death.

One significant thing in the figures is that more than 50 per cent of the cases were reported because of some form of dependency rather than of delinquency.

There have been 14 fathers from whom it was possible to obtain partial or entire support of children in order to prevent their becoming partially dependent as well as possible to stimulate a continuing interest in their children.

It has been a real help to find relatives who have shown interest and co-operation throughout our contacts and in many instances they have assumed definite responsibility.

People and Agencies Who Have Co-operated—Services Secured Through Their Co-operation.

Family Welfare society, secretary, Mrs. J. W. Johnson—Charity rate tickets for seven children, groceries for 25 families, clothing and blankets for 25 families, clothing and blankets for 25 families, etc.

Phyllis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. center was opened, in three months.

A.—Establishment of a night school. Public Health Nursing Service—The money was raised by the advisory committee through a garden party in which many of their friends helped.

Home Boys' club—Four Christmas baskets and a crate of oranges. Tabernacle B. Y. P. U. and Mission Pheasant orchestra. Community society—Four Christmas baskets, clothes, toys, rent, wood and furniture for families.

Mrs. Muriel Black Carey—Shoes, milk and groceries for two families. Caldwell Order of Elks—Tuition for four months at a boarding school for a boy.

Dr. S. S. Johnson—Rent for a family.

Haines School student body—Three pairs of sheets, six pillow cases, a quilt and food for a tuberculosis case.

Rev. A. C. Griggs—A basket of groceries for a tuberculosis case.

Principal of Haines—A scholarship secured for a boy and moving a sleeping porch.

David McAlpin—Fine paid in the recorder's court for a boy in whom he was interested.

T. J. Walker—\$10 towards patient for Alto.

Mrs. John F. Bransford—cash.

Mrs. Carrie Ferrybee—\$2 towards patient to Alto.

Jonquil Art club—\$3 towards patient to Alto.

Mrs. T. W. Josey—clothing for patient to Alto.

Mr. Mura, Meyers shoe store—\$1 and pair of shoes for patient to Alto.

St. James Methodist Missionary society, through Mrs. Powell—Material for sleeping porch for tuberculosis patient.

Rev. Lindsey, pastor Mt. Zion church—Rent for two families.

Mrs. Julia Dent Brown and employer—clothing and part of funeral expenses of two girls.

Mrs. Annie Bland—clothing and shirts for a boy paroled from the reformatory.

Junior league—Milk for three families over a period of several months.

Rev. J. C. Anderson, pastor of Trinity—Transportation for helpless boy.

Neighbors and friends—One dozen cans of soup, foodstuff and two out-fitting gowns for tuberculosis mother, with three small children.

Shiloh—care for eleven children. Dr. R. C. Williams—Shoes for a boy.

Other Activities.

Out of the pressure of cases which came to the worker the urgent need for recreation, and the entire lack of facilities for supervised recreation was indicated as an important contributory cause to delinquency.

Through the efforts and co-operation of the advisory committee a fund was raised to employ a part-time worker for three months during the summer.

Mr. Lawton Evans, superintendent of schools, loaned the use of the Fourth ward school. One paid worker and six volunteers, who gave free of their services, made it possible to keep open a center which provided 58 afternoons of play and music.

which served an average of 30 children, the maximum present or any one afternoon was 63.

During the five months prior to the opening of the center there were 20 children reported for delinquency from that neighborhood, since the center was opened, in three months there have been only two cases.

The money was raised by the advisory committee through a garden party in which many of their friends helped.

Music was furnished by the Tabernacle chorus and the Gold-Tabernacle B. Y. P. U. and Mission Pheasant orchestra. Community society—Four Christmas baskets, clothes, toys, rent, wood and furniture were contributed by John Crim.

GIFT TO ATLANTA

SCHOOL DOUBLED

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4. — At a recent meeting of executive committee of the Julius Rosenwald fund the annual appropriation to the Atlanta School of Social Work was

increased from \$2500 to \$5000. In his application for an increased grant Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Director of the School, pointed out its role as a promotional agency for social welfare, especially the conferences and short institutes conducted in various cities.

ROSENWALD FUND DOUBLES GIFT TO ATLANTA SCHOOL

Expresses Confidence in Social Work Institutions and Increases Appropriation from \$2,500 to \$5,000

Atlanta, Ga., Aug.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund the annual appropriation to the Atlanta School of Social Work was increased from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

In his application for an increased grant Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Director of the School, pointed out its role as a promotional agency for social welfare, especially the conferences and short institutes conducted in various cities.

In reporting favorable action on the School's application, Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Fund, wrote Mr. Washington as follows:

"This is a much larger appropriation than we usually make. We do this only because of our belief in the importance of training for social work and of the conferences and short institutes which you hold, as for instance, for preachers and because of our confidence in you and your associates who are carrying on this work. We are counting on you to justify the confidence represented in this, which for us is a large gift."

This institution for the training of Negro social workers has been successful from the first and has steadily enlarged its field of usefulness. It was recently given national recognition by election to membership in the American Association of Social Workers.

R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director —Southern Christian Recorder

TELEGRAPH

Macon, Ga.

NOV 3 1925

NEW SUBDIVISION

WILL BE OPENED

ASKED TO JOIN WHITE HOUSE CHILD CONFERENCE

Mrs. H. R. Butler, Atlanta

Named on Important

National Body

Age 12-7-29

Atlanta, Ga.—Mrs. H. R. Butler in this city has been invited by Ray Lyman Wilbur, chairman of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, to assist in the organization of that body and to serve on the committee on the infant and pre-school child.

In this capacity Mrs. Butler will represent the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, of which she has been the chairman since its organization some years ago.

Mrs. Butler has indicated her acceptance of the invitation. The date for the meeting of the conference has not yet been fixed.

Modern Site to Be Developed by Macon Group

NEGRO HOMES TO BE BUILT

A modern subdivision for Negroes is to be opened in the Pleasant Hill district, with side walks, street lights, sewers and other city conveniences and with an acre of ground set aside for a swimming pool and recreation center, it was announced yesterday by Murphey Taylor and Ellis, realtors, who have been designated exclusive sales agents for the property.

The property lies to the rear of the Schofield home and will be known as Schofield Gardens. It consists of about 16 acres which have been purchased by W. G. Mangham, developer of Cherokee Gardens and of the new Municipal golf course, who will develop it with the aid of R. W. Cowan, engineer into a Negro residential section.

Work Starts Immediately

Streets have already been staked off and work will be started at once in extending Second avenue through the property to the school. The tract lies between Pursley street, formerly North avenue, and Moughon street and it extends back to Third and Fourth avenues.

Pleasant Hill school adjoins the property on one side and St. Peter Claver's church on another. The developers will divide the property into 85 lots and will start building

bungalow type homes on Moughon street at once.

Near the center of the property a civic center will be set aside for a swimming pool or other recreational facilities for the residents of the gardens. The sale to the developers was made by Guyton Sloan of Murphey, Taylor and Ellis.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

The Southern Negro Discovers His Own Welfare Needs"—Thomas

Whites Are Becoming More Openminded—Ten-Year Survey Discloses Amazing Facts

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19—From what approaches will the status of the Negro in the South register marked improvement during the next decade? We have an answer to this important question from Secretary of the National Urban League, with offices at 239 Auburn avenue, N. E., and an expert in Southern social psychology, both white and black. Mr. Thomas says "In my judgment, one of the hopeful signals on the highway of social welfare developments so far as the Negroes are concerned in the South is indicated by the organized initiative that is being taken by the Negroes in making a scientific approach toward discovering their welfare needs. There is a growing disposition on the part of Negroes themselves to assume the financial responsibility for a study made of their needs as a basis for program building. As this attitude becomes more widespread, the program of social welfare among Negroes will gain momentum." *Courier*

Whites Open-Minded

"In the second place," continues Mr. Thomas, "the number of white people in many Southern communities who are becoming more and more open-minded on this whole question of equality and fair dealing for the Negro is constantly growing. While it is still true that this group is so limited in numbers and influence that practically nowhere is it yet able to influence public policy and remove the 'Jim Crow' signs from public conveyances or utilities, they are able nevertheless to bring about contests with public officials whereby specific wrongs may be minimized, and sometimes alleviated."

It is now ten years since Mr. Thomas came South to begin his career in social work. Far back in the race-riot days of 1919 he repaired to Atlanta, not with high hopes, but with the desire to work slowly and steadily and try to undermine the wall of prejudice that was barring the Negro from participation in many of the ordinary diversions of recreation and social welfare which pervades the league's work in 14 states. In many of the cities of the ten years' hard effort, traveling up and down the South, from city to city, Thomas' job to exercise a watchful

city, braving and suffering innumerable personal hardships in travel that they move forward in the right accommodations, Mr. Thomas candidly notes with pride the gradually increasing social intelligence which is giving to the Negro a wider and richer outlook on life. In his own city, Atlanta, Mr. Thomas suggested and helped found the Atlanta School of Social Work, the only institution of its kind in the South, which is turning out trained young people who can carry still farther the ideals and ideas of social service for which there is such a crying need. With his surveys, which

OPTIMISTIC



JESSE O. THOMAS

possible. After the survey the nucleus of the local organization which helped raise the funds is kept intact to advise with the permanent organization which will form the local Urban League. This is the tentative plan. It varies, of course.

Two important surveys have been completed by Mr. Thomas during the past year. One was made at Tulsa, Okla., and the other at Houston, Tex. Jesse O. Thomas Says Realization of Our Own Responsibilities Is Hopeful Sign.

The Tulsa study was called 'An Elementary Study of Negro Life in Tulsa,' and covered the population, housing and sanitation, health, recreation, social and corrective agencies, employment, churches, schools, fraternal organizations and race relations. The Houston survey got the endorsement of the white members of the Inter-racial Committee in a letter "To Industrial and Other Institutions Who Employ Negro Labor in the City of Houston." A paragraph in the letter, which was signed by J. M. Boyle, A. S. Cleveland and William A. Kirkland, said: 'It is important to the Negro race to know what reputation its members are making in industry. After carefully discussing with the Negro leaders and the Director of the Survey the purpose of the study, the members of the Inter-racial Committee were convinced that the information secured by such a medium, if properly used would greatly improve not only the living and working conditions of the Negro but the relationship between the races as well.'

Birmingham Next.

The next survey to be made by Mr. Thomas will be at Birmingham, Ala. The local citizens are now raising funds for the work. Mr. Thomas is also making contacts in Memphis which it is hoped will lead to a survey being made and a branch of the Urban League established in that city. The St. Petersburg, Fla., Urban League recently appointed an Executive Secretary, J. C. Jefferson on advice of Mr. Thomas.

Although he started out under speculative circumstances, Mr. Thomas has been highly successful in his work. He is now generally accepted as an authority on social and racial relations in the South. His knowledge of his field cause him to be in constant demand as a speaker in many different cities before social workers. During the past year he appeared before League workers in Canton, O.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo., and Louisville, Ky. He is an alumnus of Tuskegee Institute studied social work at the New York School of Social Work and did postgraduate work at the University of Chicago. He is a member of the Eta Omega (Atlanta graduate) chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and is transportation commissioner for the National Negro Business League and the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Georgia

Atlanta School Of Social Work Does Big Bit; 'Began As Experiment,' Founder

Forrester B. Washington's Idea Has Turned Out to Be a Great Contribution to the Betterment of Social Life in America—Students Registering Now for Mid-Year Term.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19—

When the Atlanta School of Social Work was organized 10 years ago it was largely an experiment. But today, however, it is past the experimental stage. Its work has found a definite place in the American scheme of living, and its contribution to the betterment of social life in America, through turning out trained Negro social workers, is now accepted as a permanent improvement in the administration of social agencies. So that the Atlanta School, having earned its right to existence, is now turning its attention to the type of students it recruits for training to fill the important posts in welfare work that await its graduates.

One improvement in the school's curriculum is the establishment of the semester method, which affords a more practical and flexible training course for students. Students may now enter the school in the second semester, which begins February 4. Students who enter at this time, and who also take the summer courses, can finish training in about one and a half years. Also the standards have been raised for student admissions. At least two years of college work in an accredited college are absolutely required. Persons with an A. B. degree are preferable, but the degree is not required. The reason college training is required of the student applicants is because agencies of high grade are demanding workers who must have a background of some college training. Other entrance requirements are that the applicant must be 20 years of age, in good health, and well recommended.

The Director of the Atlanta School Forrester B. Washington, says: "The recent gains in the field of social

has especially shown a fine spirit to ward the colored medical men.

All of the doctors do general practice. None are specialists. The health of the people of the state is good, especially in the western section. Malaria is one of the principal diseases to be fought. Frequently outstanding men are brought into the state to address the annual meeting of the Association. Dr. J. A. McMillan of the Meharry Medical College faculty was the last speaker from outside the state.

Dr. Aarons is a native of Pensacola, took his pre-medical work at Knoxville College, and his M. D. degree from Meharry in '17. He did post-mortem work at Tuskegee Institute, at the Old City Hospital of Kansas City, and has attended clinics at the Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, the Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, Montreal General Hospital and the Royal Victoria at Montreal, Canada. He has attended nearly every meeting of the National Medical Association since 1920. He was elected president of the Florida Medical Association at the Jacksonville meeting in 1928, and took office at the Pensacola meeting this year.

work employment for the Negro are very significant. In fact, the gains have been so great during the past ten years that it might almost be claimed that social work constitutes a new career which has been made available to trained Negroes. To substantiate this statement, Mr. Washington says: "I have now on my desk more requests for workers than I can possibly fill, as all graduates are now practically placed and those not placed will be soon. These requests are from all sections of the country." Some of the requests have been for workers in a Training School for Girls in North Carolina, a Family Service Society in Virginia, Community Workers, Youngstown, O.; case work in Cincinnati, O. State tuberculosis work in the South and recent placements have been Travelers' Aid workers, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City; St. Petersburg, Fla., Urban League, secretaryship; Associated Charities, Daytona, Fla., and others as far North as St. Paul, Minn., and as far South as Milwaukee, Wis., as far West as Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Sara W. King was placed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York and was selected over persons recommended from northern schools of social work. John Q. Jefferson, graduate of the class of '29, began work November 1 at St. Petersburg, Fla. Miss Alice Guyton is the first colored worker on the Associated Charities in Daytona, Fla., and began work November 4, last. Mrs. Clotild S. Ferguson began work recently at Canton, O., with the Urban League.

Southern Contact Helpful.

"Somehow a feeling among agencies seems to be, says the Director, that a worker trained in the South among Southern Negroes with such excellent field work opportunities that the Atlanta School affords can do much better work than a person trained in a northern school because the majority of social work done in northern communities is done with the Southern Negro. Surely a person trained among them, who knows his habits, customs, traditions, psychology and general living conditions can better obtain his confidence and consequently do better work with him and for him."

Additions to the Atlanta School faculty during the past year have been Mrs. B. E. Mays, assistant in the case work department, who was formerly with the Georgia Study of Negro Child Welfare, and the Tampa, Fla., Urban League where she was associated with her husband, B. E. Mays; Dean S. Yarbrough, head of the Research Department, formerly with Brooklyn, N. Y., Urban League; Dr. Raymond Carter, instructor in "Elements of Medicine," prominent eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of Atlanta. Recent improvements include additional office space—four new rooms taken over beginning of term 1929-30. The budget for the school has been almost doubled; extension work of the school has been enlarged so that new first-year courses are presented at local Atlanta colleges by members of the staff of the school, and curriculum is being expanded to include new courses.

Extension Work.

The extending influence of the Atlanta school is a most hopeful sign in the growth of school programs. Director Washington and members of the staff last summer conducted an institute at Waveland, Miss., for the Gulfside Association, promoted by Bishop R. E. Jones, Area Council of M. E. ministers and laymen, and Dr. W. A. C. Hughes of the M. E. Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Philadelphia, Pa. Director Washington is also now engaged in making a survey for the Rosenwald Fund in Atlanta and other southern cities. He is also chairman of sub-committee on recreation of Atlanta Church Co-operation Committee now engaged in trying to secure additional parks and playground facilities for Negroes in Atlanta.

The Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, seeing the value of training for religious leaders and social workers, has placed three fellowship students in the school for training this year.

In the recent chest campaign, just ended in Atlanta, the faculty, staff and student body of the Atlanta School contributed 100 per cent and actively engaged in the drive, the school having a special district of the city for which it was responsible.

Director Washington calls attention to the fact that institutes which are conducted for students at the school during the year are open to local social workers and other socially minded leaders in the community.



FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
Director Atlanta School of Social Service.

Such institutes as referred to are the Tuberculosis Institute

conducted by Dr. Philip Jacobs of the National Tuberculosis Association of New York City, and one to be conducted again this year by Dr. Jacobs and Miss Nora Reynolds of the same organization; the Social Hygiene Institute, conducted yearly by Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Association of New York City.

In addition to offering everything that is offered in an ordinary school of social work, the Atlanta School located at 239 Auburn avenue, N. E., offers several courses on the Negro which are arranged to prepare its graduates to meet the special problems which confront them in doing social work in Negro communities. These courses are offered in no other school of social work. One-half of the student's time is spent in actual field work practice with the social service agencies of Atlanta. There are 12 different agencies in Atlanta doing social work among Negroes—more than in any other city in the South. The Atlanta School students work in practically all of these

THE NIPA REVIEW

FOR BETTER HOUSING

GRANT PERMIT FOR BOUL MICH. GARDENS APTS.

First Unit Of Rosenwald Project To Be Ready By First Of May

Commissioner Christian Paschen, in his offices at the City Hall, has officially presented the building permit to those in charge of the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments which Julius Rosenwald is financing. Among those present were: E. E. Brown, vice president of the First National bank; George C. Nimmons of Nimmons, Carr and Wright; Hugo Sonnenschein, of Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautmann & Levinson; Joseph Beuttas of the B-W Construction Company; Alfred K. Stern and George F. Arthur of the Julius Rosenwald fund; B. F. Lindheimer, Eugene H. Klaber, Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr., and Jos. K. Brittain.

Comments on developments since the first announcement was made last summer, Alfred K. Stern stated that the total investment will be approximately \$3,000,000. As an indication of its size, the building will be a connected unit of about a mile in circumference, five stories high, and will contain about 2,000 windows and 4,500 doors. The structure will be fireproof and will have 417 apartments of three, four and five rooms, in addition to stores and janitor's quarters.

Three Acres for Gardens

The building covers less than forty per cent of a large south-side city block, leaving more than three acres to be used for spacious courts and gardens. The inner court is 280 feet at its widest and 120 at the narrowest point. Such features as electrical refrigeration, a central oil burning heating plant and garbage incinerators are included. There will be a roof garden and loggia on the 47th street end, in addition to two community rooms facing the court. The plans include a nursery school, and possibly a day nursery and infant welfare station, if there is sufficient demand for these services

from the tenants.

"Mr. Rosenwald definitely objects to this being considered a charitable enterprise," said Mr. Stern. The purpose is rather to provide improved living conditions at a price which will yield a business return on the investment. This experiment, Mr. Rosenwald feels, will demonstrate that large scale projects can be profitably undertaken in various sections of Chicago for any group. The rental scale has not yet been determined but will be announced within a short time. The project will be incorporated within the next few days.

Parker Among Directors

The directors will include: E. E. Brown, vice president, First National Bank of Chicago. Dr. Otho F. Ball, Modern Hospital Publishing company. E. J. Buffington, president, Illinois Steel Co. Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald fund. F. Bruce Johnstone, lawyer. B. F. Lindheimer, real estate. Geo. C. Nimmons, of Nimmons, Carr and Wright. Perry Parker, president, Pullman Porters Benefit association. Geo. Richardson, trustee of the Marshall Field estate. Donald Riley, vice president, Chicago Title & Trust Co. Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of directors, Sears, Roebuck & Co. Hugo Sonnenschein of Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautmann & Levinson. Paul Steinbrecher of Steinbrecher & company. Alfred K. Stern, director, Julius Rosenwald fund. Lawrence Stern, president, Lawrence Stern & company. Charles H. Swift, secretary, Swift & Co. C. H. Talley, member of plant representation board, Armour & Co.

Willoughby G. Walling, president, Chicago Morris Plan bank. It is anticipated that the first unit and stores will be completed by May first.

THERE has come to our desk at intervals for some years the "Nipa Review," a neat, well-edited sheet published by the Chicago Neighborhood Improvement and Protective Association, an organization of ideal colored citizens, sturdy, ambitious, industrious, self-respecting and genuinely and sincerely interested in the civic problems of their neighborhood embracing the districts included in the areas from 47th Streets to 63rd Streets and from South Parkway to Normal Boulevards.

Under the presidency and active leadership of Mr. Henry T. Pelky for many years this organization has seen to it that its homes, streets, playgrounds and parks were kept clean, undesirable, vicious and immoral people were kept out, their schools were functioning properly and that a wholesome atmosphere was maintained in all the respective communities, reached and influenced by its organization.

Not only this, the organization co-operates with all business enterprises in their communities and churches and makes itself felt in civic, social and political affairs of its vast territory.

Mr. Pelky after years of sacrifice and toil within the organization during which time it has served most well and efficiently, voluntarily retired and Mr. F. V. Babb, a substantial progressive business man and citizen has been elected to leadership for the ensuing year.

The NIPA is the only very active improvement Association we know of hitting the mark all the time without hindrance. If there are others we would like to learn of them. Its example should be emulated by every colored community in the city. It is deserving of great praise and encouragement, and its officers and valliant members merit high praise. We will never amount to much in reality until we have one such as this in every block in Chicago.

LEADERS in social and civic work in Chicago met at the City Club recently and planned a campaign for better housing. The slum conditions obtaining in some sections of the city are appalling. It was pointed out that while billions of dollars are being spent to beautify the boulevard systems, little if any attention has been paid to deplorable conditions surrounding the homes and the houses of millions of the workers. Miss Jane Adams of Hull House, Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, Graham Taylor, founder of Chicago Commons, City Building Commissioner Paschen and representatives of the Chicago health department, together with the president of the City Club, are the leaders in the Better Housing Movement.

While the Negroes of Chicago boast of better residences and more of them than in any city in the country, there is another and dismal side of the picture. For on the near north side, near south side, and west side, there are many slum districts that will equal the squalor to be found in the slums of London or New York. There is marked poverty, disease and acute suffering among the peoples tenanted in these unhappy regions. Greedy, selfish landlords gouge these unfortunates with the aid of unscrupulous agents, both of our own and other races and prey and fatten upon them.

The records of the health department will disclose the facts that even some of our own wealthy philanthropists and realtors, will contribute hundreds of dollars annually to charities with a flourish and much publicity, have successfully defeated dozens of cases filed by the Chicago health department to force them to install or maintain decent sanitary provisions on their properties or make needed adequate repairs on premises rented for the habitation of human beings, but which are unfit, according to the reports of health inspectors, for the housing in many instances of animals.

Better housing and better homes are synonymous terms. People partake, usually, of the nature of their environments. There is no greater problem than that of the proper housing of our people confronting the Chicago Negro.

Many gestures have been made by sympathetic, sincere people, but they have not had the cordial, loyal, and sincere co-operation of the people. Building Commissioner Paschen is reported to favor the con-

demnation and demolition of at least 5,000 buildings he deems unfit for human habitation. This theory is a practical one if first some decent places are provided for these people of small means and meager incomes to go.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald has come forward with an enterprise costing \$3,000,000 to initiate the better housing campaign. The Michigan Boulevard Gardens Corporation, erecting the modern apartment building on the block bounded by 47th Street, Michigan Boulevard, Wabash Avenue and 46th Street, an enterprise founded and fostered by this genius of business, this humanitarian and philanthropist, has as its primary object the better housing of our people. It proposes to do more than merely house the people, for many of us were housed, even royally, before this project was ever dreamed of; it will add to the physical properties a truly sober, moral, refined atmosphere of decency, of quiet, of restfulness and peacefulness to be found in any of the better ordered districts of the city. In addition to the most modern equipments to be found in modern buildings of like construction, the tenants are being selected with great care, so that those that have desired to get away from buildings and neighborhoods of unsavory reputations with their deteriorating influences can find here a haven for their families with like people who desire the best for their families in housing and home life. An ample court will provide recreation and playgrounds for the children where they will be properly supervised while they play, where they will be segregated from the rough and vicious children of the streets and, where they will be safe from the dangers of accidents on the public highways, where plenty of fresh air, sunshine and proper contacts and supervision will aid them and train them up to be strong mental, physical and moral men and women, useful to their families and society.

This is the greatest experiment of improved housing conditions ever undertaken in Chicago for the benefit of our group. Good housing without the proper home atmosphere is a failure, as has been attested by the speedy deterioration of many of our fine residential districts by the unbridled influx of undesirables. After all it is the real home spirit that makes the home, be it a hotel or cabin.

We are happy that the foresight of our real friend and benefactor, Julius Rosenwald, has been so far in advance of those of our civic leaders now engaged in this better housing campaign, that his theories,

and those of his associates, have taken practical form and have already provided us with a way out. We feel assured that the colored people desirous of better housing will demonstrate their appreciation by filling the Michigan Boulevard Gardens Apartments to overflow.

A VITAL CHALLENGE

OPPORTUNITY MAGAZINE, the mouthpiece of the National Urban League, devotes its March issue to the problems and achievements of Chicago Negroes. By far the most illuminating, instructive and important contribution to the resume is that entitled, "The Responsibility for Crime," by Edward E. Wilson. The observations of Mr. Wilson, based on indisputable facts, were obtained by observation, profound study and experience. Without exaggeration or bias, he has painted a picture of the crime situation in Chicago among Negroes, the indifference of our leading elements to it, its perils and its dire consequences if permitted to continue, that is startling, tragic, appalling, and shameful. This article, written by a man for fifteen years an assistant state's attorney of Chicago, and whose outstanding courage and fidelity to his race and duties give added force, weight and significance to his deductions and conclusions, is a veritable challenge to the law abiding ambitions, self-respecting Negroes of Chicago to either take immediate steps to remedy conditions or else prepare to see their liberties abridged in the freest city in America by reason of the acts of its vicious and criminal elements, with the connivance of cheap political spoilsmen posing as leaders.

After giving a most vivid account of the wretched criminal conditions here, the author concludes his contribution with these vital reasonings:

"What can be done to improve conditions among Negroes?"

"The Negroes themselves who stand for better things, who own homes and who are seeking to rear their children in an atmosphere of decency should make themselves felt more in public affairs and not leave such affairs to those whose main object is to gain power in order to promote vice.

"I am aware of the fact that among the whites public spirit not seldom lags in Chicago but every now and then, as in the last election, there is vigorous uprising and powers of evil are put to flight. I have yet, though, to know of any sort of uprising among the Negroes against some of the evil conditions that exist among them. I might make an exception to this by saying that we have some ministers of the gospel who have frequently thundered

from their pulpits against certain conditions and some newspapers that have condemned them, but mere oratory or editorials without organized action is of little effect.

"I conclude by repeating that those powers among Negroes that stand for advancement of the people such as the churches and social service institutions, the newspapers, and those individuals who desire the best for their own race should unite and fight vigorously against the domination of the political vice-handler, who is perhaps as responsible for criminality in Chicago as any other one agency.

Thus is expressed the firm convictions and oft expressed editorial opinions of the Chicago Bee, whose policy and program has ever been, is now and will continue to be, to support a constructive, practical program for the elimination of the civic, criminal and political ills and vices that over-run our areas, to expose sham and hypocrisy, to smoke out and drive out fraudulent publicists that "hold with the hares and run with the hounds" to strive for the improvement of our public manners, and, to encourage the support of all citizens and organizations sincerely and honestly interested in the welfare and uplift of our group.

Only, as The Bee has repeatedly pointed out and as Mr. Wilson emphasizes, when the Negroes themselves that are really interested in the maintenance of decent conditions in their own neighborhoods and band themselves together to work to that end, will concrete results follow of improved conditions that will reflect credit upon our neighborhoods, restore property values, stabilize business interests and assure peace, quiet and a cultural atmosphere in our districts.

One of the main difficulties of organizing and staging these reforms is that the attitude of some of our supposed public spirited citizens who sit like stuffed toads in the councils of corrupt political leaders in league with the representatives of vice, policy, bootlegging, gambling and crime to whom they give their support and hop with brazen effort to impose and inflict themselves upon the honest groups whenever there is a demonstration against existing conditions or a sincere effort by reputable existing organizations to fight for better things. The line of demarcation must be drawn against these shams, they must be made to declare themselves and line up definitely either with the forces of decency or of corruption or exposed and driven from alignment with those genuinely interested in and openly working for the real uplift of the race.

Mr. Wilson's article is at once a defi to

the criminal forces in whose grasp the Negroes of Chicago are held and a challenge to every Negro church and political, social, civic and legitimate business, the Negro Press and Christian organizations here to unite and wage fearless and unrelenting war against the evils in our community life.

To accept this challenge in good faith is the only opportunity Chicago Negroes have to redeem themselves, restore public faith and confidence and give practical evidence that good government can be established and maintained in their districts. The Bee stands ready to throw its influence and moral support behind a bona fide movement to this end.

NEWS CHICAGO, ILL.

AUG 19 1929
GOOD HOUSING AT A PROFIT.

At a dinner tendered to Julius Rosenwald the other evening leaders of the Negro elements of the city paid merited tribute to the vision, sympathy and practical sagacity of the founder and financial backer of Chicago's first model housing project for a race that has suffered greatly from excessive rentals and inadequate living quarters.

The Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments on which Mr. Rosenwald expended \$3,000,000, are completed and leased to tenants. No one who has inspected the apartments can have failed to admire the architectural plans which guided their construction and the civic and social ideals which they exemplify.

If this enterprise, which provides in a great city for clean, sanitary and comfortable housing as well as for playgrounds, garden walks and community rooms, shall prove permanently self-supporting, Mr. Rosenwald's admirable example will be widely emulated. Consequently white as well as colored families now living amid unhealthy surroundings will receive inestimable benefits.

Good modern housing at moderate rentals without charity is a demonstrated possibility. But it is a possibility only where enterprise, brains, public spirit and sound thinking are brought to bear on all the aspects of the problem. Happily this rare combination exists in American cities and has only to be directed into the channels where it can accomplish immeasurable good.

Social Conditions, Improvement & - 1929

STUDENTS TO HOLD CONFAB IN CHICAGO

Conference Will Take
Up Big Problems

Chicago, Ill. (U.P.)—The Washington Intercollegiate Club of Chicago, composed of students and graduates from three continents and parts of the sea, is calling its first national and international student conference in Chicago Aug. 12-15, and at same Wabash, Mich. Aug. 16-18. The meetings will be held at the Good Shepherd Congregational church, 57th St. and Prairie Ave. Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor, modern minister and friend of youth, welcomes students to his commodious church.

The national committee of arrangements consists of Dean Frederick Jordan, Western university, Kansas; Ophelia Settle, research department of Fisk university; George Goodman, Y. M. C. A. membership secretary, St. Louis; Henrine Ward, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Cincinnati; P. Frazier, president of the Survey club, Cleveland; John Crawford, Illinois university; M. Stout, Ethical Culture society, Indianapolis; Mrs. Lola Garth, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority of Philadelphia; F. Harper and Attorney Bledsoe, Detroit; Clarence T. Nelson Philander Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; T. V. Green, Southern university, Louisiana; Professor Sley, Miles Memorial college, Alabama; Dean Votter Daniels, Wiley university; Lionel Artis and Robert Daniels, Union university. Members of the committee from New York Intercollegiate club, Howard university, West Virginia and Wilberforce are to be announced later.

Chicagoans Make Plans

Among the Chicagoans who are working out details of the program are E. Franklin Frazier, Mrs. Lorraine Green, Dewey R. Jones, Attorney Oscar Brown, Ida M. Griffin Charles Bloale of Liberia, Akintunde Depeolu of Nigeria, Africa Bindley Cyrus, P. Sheen, G. Robinson and others to be announced later Sarale Towner is to serve as registration secretary. The majority of the foregoing have received their master's degrees, several are working on their Ph.D., all are college graduates and several are experienced in affairs of the world.

Some of the subjects to be discussed are:

"Is There Anything Radically Wrong With the Race Student or His College?"

"Has the Race Student Any Particular Place in Art?"
"What Are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Separate and Mixed Colleges and Universities?"
"Should Race Men and Women Be Encouraged to Go to Africa and South America?"
"What Can Students Do to Curb Race Prejudice?"

Robb Directing Meet

Frederick H. Robb, an international student, is directing the conference. Vivian Gartle is president. Advance letters were sent out in May to students studying in the city from all parts of the country, and it has been estimated that about 200 delegates and many visitors will attend. Literature, posters, transportation rates and further information may be secured by writing F. H. Robb, director, 3763 Wabash Ave., or calling Boulevard 9540, Chicago.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL

OCT 4 1929

NEGRO DISTRICT DIVIDED INTO SEVEN ZONES

Survey Shows Varied Conditions Existing in Different Sectors.

Instead of one Negro belt on the south side there are seven, according to conclusions made public today by E. Franklin Frazier, research director of the Chicago Urban league. In other words, he holds that instead of a Negro population of the same general standard of living what is thought of as the Negro zone comprises a series of zones, each covering an area which crosses seven to ten streets and each distinguished by its own social conditions. In one zone he finds congestion and relatively unstable families, in another strikingly different conditions.

U. of C. and League Survey.

Frazier's survey was made under the joint auspices of the Urban league and the University of Chicago. Frazier is a former director of the Atlanta School of Social Research, who prepared at Howard university, the University of Copenhagen and elsewhere.

Frazier's data show the percentage

of juvenile delinquency falling from over 40 per cent in zone 1 to something like over 1 per cent in zone 7. He finds in zone 1 a ratio of more than two unmarried mothers to 100 women and girls between 15 and 44 years of age, a ratio which sinks to almost nine in the last zone.

Frazier, who regards home ownership as an index of stability of the Negro family, finds the percentage of Negroes who own their own homes rising from zero in zone 1 to 29.8 in zone 7.

Congestion Shows Drop.

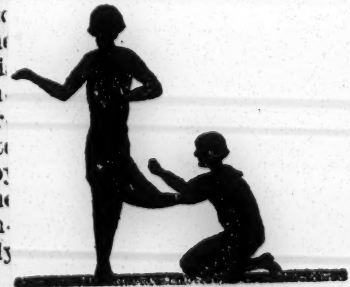
Congestion shows a reduction from zone 1 to zone 7. The number of families per dwelling descends from 2.6 to 1.8, the number of persons per dwelling from 10.5 to 7.1.

Housing in Chicago

THE biggest city in the Middle West asked itself why, if the biggest city in the East could experiment in low cost housing, it could not follow suit. The answer is the recent opening in Chicago of two enterprises, representing an investment of \$3,000,000 and \$6,000,000 respectively, to house one thousand families of modest means. Thanks to the generosity and vision of Julius Rosenwald, the first, the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments, 100 per cent rented upon completion, provide living quarters for over 400 Negro families (2 per cent of the city's colored population it is estimated), while the Marshall Field Apartments built by the Marshall Field Estate, offer equally attractive accommodations to over 600 white families.

The culmination of a dream of long standing, the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments are another evidence of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the well-being of the colored race. Occupying an entire city block, these apartments in the fireproof brick building are of the finest modern type. The buildings covering but 40 per cent of the property, a three-acre garden in the center with walks and playgrounds for children, occupies the remaining 60 per cent. Grown-ups, too, are offered facilities for recreation in the auditorium, sun parlor and roof garden. Residence in one of the building's three-, four- or five-room apartments supplies not only splendid living quarters, but offers at the same time rare opportunities for community life.

Under the leadership of a social director, and playground leaders, the Field Apartments, on the other hand, while aiming to demonstrate the possibilities of large scale moderate priced apartment



Courtesy the Girl Scouts

for white people of small means but a high standard of living, in addition show the possibility of reclaiming depreciated residence areas. The average rental in both apartment buildings is \$15 per month per room.

But perhaps the greatest significance of these undertakings is the belief that they will prove to be business investments. To quote Mr. Rosenwald on this subject: "Although many years ago I had a vision of a project of this kind, I made up my mind that unless it could be built and rented on a business basis, there would be no virtue in putting it up. Then it couldn't be done and give adequate returns, but today the situation is different"

CHICAGO, ILL
TRIBUNE

NOV 17 1929 URBAN LEAGUE TO DISCUSS LIFE IN NEGRO HOME

Research on Negro family life recently completed in Chicago under the joint auspices of the Chicago Urban league and the local community research committee of the University of Chicago, will be discussed Tuesday at an all day conference called by the league.

At the daytime sessions, to be held in the Chicago Y. W. C. A., the present status and problems of living conditions among Negroes and the bearing of those facts upon the work of social agencies will be discussed. At night the thirteenth annual meeting will be held at the City club of Chicago, where Ira D. Reed, director of the department of research and records of the National Urban league, New York, will speak.

Members of the committee on the conference include: Wilfred S. Reynolds of the Chicago council of social agencies; Dr. Hazel Kirk, University of Chicago; Dean Edith Abbott, graduate school of administration, University of Chicago; Mrs. Wendell E. Green, chairman of the research committee of the Chicago Urban league; Joel D. Hunter and Miss Amelia Sears of the United Charities; Judge Mary Bartelme, Harry Hill of the Juvenile court, Joseph L. Moss of the Cook county bureau of public welfare, and C. V. Williams, Illinois Children's Home and Aid society.



Welfare Head



tory inspection and noon lectures an accident prevention. It deals also with compensation matters. Indiana is the fourth state to have such a department and follows behind West Virginia, Michigan and Missouri.

American
Frank R. Beckwith, director of Negro welfare with the industrial board of Indiana, who was in Gary last week inspecting conditions at the steel mills.

NEGRO WELFARE HEAD EXPLAINS DEPARTMENT

Visited Gary Last Week To Make Talk At Steel Mill And Look At Situation

Frank R. Beckwith, director of Negro welfare with the industrial board of Indiana, was in Gary last week to inspect the local mills and to make talks to the employees working in them. He expected to stay until the end of this week but was called to Muncie last Friday.

While here, Mr. Beckwith made several talks in the steel mills to workers and had intended to make more. He is due back here in the near future.

The Bureau of Negro Welfare is a newly created department, coming into existence on April 1. It was formed with the intention of taking care of the 20,000 Negro men and women employed throughout the state.

Mr. Beckwith's work consists of fac-

Louisville Courier-Journal
Friday, February 1, 1929

HERALD POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

APR 12 1929

NEGROES TO AID IN CHEST DRIVE DANCE TO CLOSE URBAN MEETING

200 Volunteers Organized
for Campaign In
Louisville.

Race Problems Discussed at
Final Convention
Sessions.

WILL MEET TODAY

A body of 200 volunteer Negro workers is being organized as members of the "Army of Mercy" which will lay aside personal business and pleasure for ten days beginning February 8 to solicit in the annual Community Chest appeal. The final organization meeting will be held Friday at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Young Women's Christian Association, under the chairmanship of J. E. Smith and William C. Burford, Negro Chest campaign leaders.

More than 10,000 Negroes were helped last year in some way by the Negro agencies in the Community Chest. These agencies and the work they do are as follows:

Louisville Urban League—Found employment for 1,217 men, women and children; promoted a better housing programme, a recreational programme and a programme for civic betterment among Negroes.

Colored Orphans' Home—Took care of forty-one motherless and fatherless children during 1928; provided a temporary home for a large number of orphaned and half-orphaned children while arrangements to have them placed in foster homes were made.

Plymouth Settlement House—Home for working girls; obtains positions, operates cooking and sewing classes for girls and women, provides entertainment and scientific recreation and supervised play the year round.

Presbyterian Colored Missions—Teaches children and adults to repair shoes, sew, cook, and other useful arts; offers religious training and constructive recreation; workers go into homes supervising social, health and community life.

East End Day Nursery—Cared for 191 children and served 23,007 meals during 1928. Sponsors Mothers' Circle. Gives care to child while mother works.

Y. W. C. A. Phyllis Wheatley Branch—Daily average attendance of 100; houses 15 girls daily and found employment for many; sponsors cooking, dressmaking and handcraft classes; conducts recreation, religious and character building clubs and services.

Boy Scouts, Colored Division—Has 601 boys enrolled under forty adult leaders in carrying out Scout ideals of keeping selves physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight and helping others at all times. Conducts summer camp for boys and does many civic services.

Inter-Racial Commission—Devotes energies to maintenance of better relations between Negro and white races.

Community Chest agencies which serve Negro and white alike are the Family Service Organization, the Public Health Nursing Association, the Psychological Clinic, and the Louisville Tuberculosis Association.

Problems encountered by Negroes in domestic and personal service were outlined by William R. Conners, Cleveland, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, at the Friday morning session of the National Urban League at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Alma Herbert, Columbus, O., had as her topic, "Women in Industry," and the talk was followed by discussion led by Mrs. Martha Wilson Edwards, of the Chicago Urban League. Presiding at the morning meeting was Mrs. Albert S. Reed, member of the executive board of the National Urban League.

The possibilities of the Negro in various occupations were to be dealt with in talks on the afternoon pro-

gram. Lloyd Garrison, treasurer of the league, was to preside. The subject of A. C. Burnette, United States farm demonstration agent of Kentucky, was "Negroes in the Farming Industry."

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, was to speak on "Negroes in Professional Service." Leading the discussion which will close the last session of the convention here will be S. C. Danley, Jr., executive secretary, Springfield, Ill., league. The convention will conclude with a formal dance at the Allen Hotel, 2516 Madison street, Friday night.

Just as the "poor whites" of the South of some years ago were introduced to industry, so economic evolution of the next few years will give the Negro a place in industry. Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins and the Baltimore Urban League, declared at a meeting of the national league Thursday.

The danger of the Negro continuing as a low wage labor class may be averted, Prof. Benjamin Hubert, president of Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga., said Thursday. He explained that the Negro must learn new industries, must adapt himself to his special opportunities and must learn to control a business for himself.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

ENTERPRISE
BURLINGTON, N. J.

DEC 20 1929

ENLARGED HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK NEEDED

Colored Population of State Should Have Home Life Conditions Improved

The need for adequate social and health services, improved home living and community environment and better economic opportunities for the colored population in New Jersey are stressed in a report just issued by Dr. Emil Frankel, Director of Research in the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, as a part of the Negro survey conducted by the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work.

The survey which covered a large proportion of the entire Negro population of the State (estimated at 156,000) showed that the social and health problems of the Negro grow out of certain unsatisfactory community situations, aggravated by the greater prevalence among the Negroes of economic poverty, poor housing, educational limitations and lack of adequate and constructive leisure time activities.

In 1927 the general death rate for the white population was 1094 per 100,000 of the white population while that of the colored was 2389 per 100,000 of the colored population. The greatest differences were found in the death rates for tuberculosis (317 for colored, 68 for white) and for pneumonia (196 for colored, 52 for white). There are 452 Negro patients in the New Jersey hospitals for mental disease to each 100,000 of the colored population as against 261 per 100,000 of the white population. The institutional rate for the feeble-minded and epileptics is 69 per 100,000 for the white and 110 per 100,000 for the colored.

In January 1928, 26.3 per cent of the adult state prisoners were Negroes and more than 22 per cent of the State juvenile delinquents were colored. Relating these figures to

the population of the two groups is found that the rate of inmates present per 100,000 of the respective population was 52 for the white and 477 for the colored adult penal offender; and 19 for the white and 141 for the colored juvenile delinquent.

The explanation given for the unfavorable situation of the Negro with respect to delinquency and crime is that "offenses on the whole are not serious. A large share of the arrests are due to greater willingness to arrest Negroes and to the disproportionate emphasis placed on Negro minor offenses. On serious charges they get longer sentences and are least able to pay fines imposed. Over-emphasis in some of the newspapers is conspicuous, giving to the public distorted notions about Negro character and behavior. A large proportion of the juvenile crime is scarcely more than mischief brought into contact with the law."

There is common agreement that if more adequate social and health work services were available to the Negro in New Jersey, that his economic and cultural level would be materially raised.

A few non-racial social and health work agencies in New Jersey have realized their opportunities to serve the colored citizens of the community and have added Negro social and health workers to their staffs to deal with specific Negro problems.

The problems of the Negro are clearly not problems for one race to solve but must be solved by both. One of the best instruments for developing improved social conditions for the Negro would be the establishment of permanent interracial committees in every community where there are any appreciable number of Negroes.

Commissioner William J. Ellis has assured the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work that the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies will be glad to give assistance in making fact-finding studies of the social and economic conditions among Negroes in New Jersey, in developing social and health work organizations when necessary, in bringing about co-ordination of the work among existing agencies and organizations for improving the Negroes' industrial, economical and social conditions.

The membership of the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work includes the following white and colored representatives: Professor W. R. Valentine, Principal, Bordentown Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, Chairman; Mrs. H. N. Simmons, Chairman, Council of Social

Agencies, Elizabeth; formerly President of the New Jersey League of Women Voters. Mr. Montgomery Gregory, Principal, New Jersey Avenue School, Atlantic City. Mr. Walter Kidde, President, New Jersey Conference of Social Work, Montclair. Mr. Robert T. Lansdale, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Montclair; Co-Director, Negro Survey, Detroit. Mr. Irving Nutt, Lawyer, Camden; formerly member of Board of Education, Camden. Mr. Thomas, Executive Secretary, N. League, Newark; Director of Research, State Department, Agencies.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

DEC 16 1929

REV. U. D. MOONEY DIRECTOR OF WELFARE CENTER

Pastor Of Napoleon Presbyterian Church To
Quit February 1

HOPE TO ELEVATE
RACE IN ORLEANS

Proposed Community Center Also Will Care For
Indigent

Rev. U. D. Mooney, for the past 16 years pastor of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian church, announced to his congregation during services on Sunday that he would resign effective February 1, to become director of a proposed Christian Social and Community center for negroes of New Orleans.

Dr. Mooney declared that the center has been under consideration by the Commission on Colored Work of the Presbytery of New Orleans for several years.

The object of the welfare center is to educate the negroes of the city to a better moral and physical standard, to teach them clean living habits, and to care for the indigent among them.

Hope For Chest Aid

Headquarters of the new institution will be in the Berean Negro Presbyterian church, 2132 Third street. All financial matters will be referred to the Presbytery of New Orleans. It is hoped to obtain the aid of the Community Chest in the future.

The commission which selected Dr. Mooney is composed of himself and four other clergymen, Rev. O. M. Trousdale, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; Rev. W. McF. Alexander, pastor of the Prytanis Street Presbyterian church; Rev. J. S. Land, pastor of the St. Charles Presbyterian church, and Rev. R. L. Long, pastor of the Slidell Presbyterian church.

In addition three laymen are members: W. D. Utley, Dr. H. E.

Continued on Page university and of Thibodaux. —By Morning Tribune Staff Photographer. Birmingham REV. U. D. MOONEY, for the

The new center of the proposed past 16 years pastor of the Napoleon welfare center was born in Mobile, Alabama. He received his theological training at Southwestern college, Memphis. Before coming to New Orleans he was pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches of Birmingham for approximately a decade.

During the 16 years he has headed the local church, Dr. Mooney has been a member of many committees, including the advisory committee of education, the survey committee of home missions, board of trustees and Presbyterian foundation committee, of the General Assembly of the church; the commission of colored work, the moral welfare board and the committee on home missions of the Presbytery of New Orleans, and the board of Silliman college, Clinton, of the State Presbyterian synod.

In addition he is a member of the Louisiana Inter-racial commission and the advisory committee of the Parent-Teacher's association of Louisiana.

will Aid Negroes



NEW ORLEANS, LA

DEC 16 1929

PASTOR RESIGNS TO DIRECT NEGRO SOCIAL CENTER

Dr. U. D. Mooney Accepts
Call to Lead Community
Activities

Dr. U. D. Mooney, pastor of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian church for the last 16 years, announced his resignation at the Sunday morning services. He has been called by the Presbytery of New Orleans to become the director of the Christian Social and Community Center to be established in behalf of the negro people of New Orleans. His resignation will take effect February 1, 1930.

Dr. Mooney has for a period of years recommended to the Presbyterians the need for a negro community center here, and he was recently made chairman of a committee to inquire into ways and means of establishing such an enterprise.

Presbyterian ministers on the board of administrators of the community center, besides Dr. Mooney, are Dr. O. M. Trousdale of the First Presbyterian church in Lafayette Square, Dr. W. McF. Alexander of the Prytania Street Presbyterian church, Dr. J. S. Land of the St. Charles Avenue Presbyterian church and the Rev. R. I. Long of Slidell. Laymen who are members of the board are W. D. Utley of the Utley Paint Company, Dr. H. E. Buchanan, professor of mathematics at Tulane university, and Dr. V. Ballar of Thibodaux, La.

Dr. Mooney came to the Napoleon Avenue church from Birmingham, Ala., in 1913. He has been interested in every form of co-operative religious work. He was chairman of the Gipsy Smith meetings held here a few years ago and chairman of the special services held by Dr. C. I. Goodell the week before Easter last year. He acted as chairman of the executive committee of the New Orleans Council of Religious Education and has served as president of the New Orleans Ministerial Union.

He has been active in civic matters, serving as a member of the moral welfare board during the World war. He is a member of the advisory committee of the Parents' Teachers' Association, a member of

the Inter-Racial Commission, and has been prominent in representing the Protestant sects in good will meetings with other religious groups. He is chairman of the home mission committee of the Presbytery of New Orleans, and represents his denomination at large as a member from Louisiana of the board of trustees and Presbyterian Foundation of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He is a member of the denomination's advisory board of Christian education and a member of the committee on survey for home missions work. He was for several years a member of the stewardship board of his denomination. The present church, at St. Charles and Napoleon avenues, was built

Presbyterian Pastor
to Direct Negro Center



DR. U. D. MOONEY,
for 16 years pastor of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian church, who announced resignation of his pastorate Sunday to take charge of the projected Christian Social and Community Center to be established in New Orleans by Presbyterians for the benefit of the negro population. Dr. Mooney's resignation will take effect February 1, 1930.

ANDERSON, IND
BULLETIN

DEC 10 1929

REPORTS REVEAL GAIN FOR NEGRO WELFARE GROUP

Marked expansion of work of the Anderson Negro Welfare Association this year over that of last was revealed in reports made last night at an annual meeting of the organization at the colored Odd Fellow lodge hall. In a report of James W. Geater, executive secretary, it was shown that the association, with 10 active members, had staged a program which affected 1,200 persons during the past year.

A total of \$3,409.89 was expended by the association in its work during the last twelve months, the reports reveal. The group received \$2,800 from the Community Chest, and \$737.48 was obtained through the presentation of entertainments. The total amount received by the association was shown to be \$3,540.68.

SOCIAL WORK

More than fifty girls and as many boys are enrolled in groups whose activities were sponsored by the association. The colored Girl Reserve had 37 members, and the Busy Bee girls had a membership of eighteen. The Older Boys Club had 27 enrolled, and the Cub Scouts had 23 members.

During the summer, the colored playground at Fourteenth and Cedar streets had a daily attendance of 80 persons. During a period at Camp Nawakwa, there were 31 colored girls, an increase of seven over last year. During the boys' period, there were 36 at camp, a gain of twelve. A period of basketball practice is held for colored boys twice each week in the Junior high school gymnasium.

HEALTH PROGRAM

A health report showed that 130 visits had been made during the year. A National Negro Health Week campaign was held from April 1 to 7, when a clean-up move was staged. The Junior Friendship Girl Reserves held a health carnival. Health literature was distributed to 126 families. Five tuberculosis cases were reported. During the year, there were 27 colored births and eighteen deaths.

The association has obtained work for 64 persons, recommended 84 and held interviews with 103 persons concerning employment. During the year, 77 negroes have been in court or alleged breaking of law. Fifty-

one were convicted, twenty cases were dismissed or disposed of, and six cases are pending. Problem children have been placed in houses of correction. The association is planning to expand its delinquency work among both adults and juveniles.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Nine pleasant Sunday programs were held. The second annual Lincoln Day oratorical contest and a popularity contest were held.

The association sponsors the William Hall post of the American Legion and the Anderson Colored Community Council.

Six colored students graduated from the high school this year as compared with five from 1920 to 1927, inclusive. One colored girl has been on the first honor roll and eleven on the second honor roll this year. An effort is being made by the organization to raise the standard of scholarship among colored children to an appreciable degree.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

Louisiana.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, WIS. *Miss*

DEC 19 1929

NEW ORLEANS TO BE BETTER

Dr. U. D. Mooney, for 16 years pastor of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, has tendered his resignation to his congregation in order to direct the Christian Social and Community Center to be established in behalf of the negro people of New Orleans.

Dr. Mooney is one of the most prominent clergymen in Southern Presbyterianism, holding numerous official positions connected with his denominational work. In addition to that he has been honored by high responsibilities in other inter-denominational activities and still other projects of social welfare work having no secretarian affiliations.

For years this Presbyterian leader has felt the need of such an institution for the negroes of New Orleans and has availed himself of every opportunity to interest his fellow church members in undertaking the project. This definite acceptance of such an undertaking by the Louisiana Presbyterians, and Dr. Mooney's decision to take the directorship of the social welfare center is another clear-cut example of the application of Christianity to broader fields of labor.

We hold that our religion and belief in the gospel and teaching of Jesus Christ is the most elevating influence in human life. Christianity has become the most vital and motivating spiritual force because it combines a program of living which embraces both faith and works, and this program has steadily and consistently uplifted humanity to higher codes of living.

In any group or class or race of people living among us where standards and conditions of society are not conducive to the moral and physical welfare of the individual, it constitutes a challenge to the Christian people of the community to practical means of improvement. In town and city and rural communities throughout the South the negro groups represent just such a problem.

New Orleans will feel a very definite and wholesome influence radiating from this community center. There will be more young negro men and women who live upright lives, and fewer who stoop to petty crimes and even more serious immoralities. There will be more who live thrifty, frugal lives, and fewer who shirk honest work and eventually become dependent upon charity.

There are thousands and thousands of negroes in New Orleans and their concentration doubtless represents a problem of a magnitude more easily perceived than in smaller communities. But the same problem faces the people of Hattiesburg and every other city in Mississippi, whether large or small.

Projects such as that for the negroes of New Orleans should be welcomed by all Christian people, and its contributions to clean and wholesome living watched with interest to see in what manner adaptations may be made and the good work propagated in yet other communities of the South

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929 Baltimore Urban League

Closes Successful Year

Reports Show Agency Has Become Clearing House For
Practically All Efficient And Outstanding Civic Move-
ments In City. This Year To Be Devoted To In-

dustrial And Business Expansion.

The third annual report of the Baltimore Urban League, made by its secretary, R. Maurice Moss, at the annual meeting of the Executive Board shows this agency to have become the clearing house for practically all outstanding civic and welfare movements among the group. The following statements as to the purposes and activities of the league are taken from the secretary's report:

The motto of the League is "Not Alms, but Opportunity," and its membership is composed of white people who work, not as white people nor as colored people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but together as common citizens of the common city, and the common country in which we live.

Chief among our problems is that of the Negro's economic disability. From this root springs those other problems of poor health, poor housing, lack of recreational facilities, and other evils.

During the past year we have attempted to begin an attack on this problem in keeping with our pledge to you here last January.

Officers of the Urban League have taken up with officers of the Association of Commerce, plans for working arrangements between the Association of Commerce and a Negro group which would bring to the colored people of the city the benefits to be obtained by enlarged industrial opportunities. Acting on our suggestion Mr. Claiborne, executive secretary of the Association, has secured information from Association of Commerce secretaries throughout the country in cities in which there is a large Negro population. A program for Baltimore is being worked out to include the best features of these various programs.

With half a dozen exceptions none of the businesses conducted by Negroes in the city is stock, or corporation, owned. Each is an individual affair and all suffer from lack of capitalization and adequate financial backing. A campaign to teach colored people, many of whom have money laying idle in the bank, to cooperate in the promotion of business is an urgent matter. Several large Negro industrial concerns are operating throughout the country with plants in various cities. In the city of Baltimore are approximately 130,000 Negroes. Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, New York, Norfolk, Richmond — all within a few hours by train from Baltimore — contain more than one half million Negroes whose needs a plant in Bal-

registered in October and has met regularly each Friday since that time.

Other Activities

Other activities sponsored, or shared in, by the League are now touching upon.

In cooperation with the Family Welfare Association the League conducts a Colored Case Work Conference.

Before this group, which meets in the office of the League twice a month, are brought the difficult colored cases which the Family Welfare Association is called upon to handle in its various districts of the city. The conference has an average attendance of 15 and is the largest of such groups in the city.

The same advantages which are cited to other manufacturers to attract them to Baltimore must necessarily be advantages which could be advanced to a firm owned and operated by Negroes and which would employ our boys and girls. Any facility which Baltimore has which makes it a favorable location for business would operate regardless of the color of the owner of the business. Baltimore can ill afford to have its more educated and trained Negro desert it while only the untrained, unsuccessful, inconsequential ones remain.

Recreation

A second of our major problems in Baltimore is the lack of proper recreational facilities.

Recreational and leisure activities for Negroes in this city are very limited, the East and South Baltimore sections particularly being in need of facilities. Seeking to improve this situation the League made a preliminary study of the recreational facilities, public and private, in the city which are available to Negroes, now working on plans for a satisfactory adjustment of the problems.

secured and placed in the hands of the members of the League's Recreation Committee. This committee then met with the officials of the Playground Athletic League to consider the possibilities for enlargement of the present system. It was decided to invite Mr. Ernest T. Attwell, director of the bureau of colored work, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, to spend sometime in Baltimore to make a study of the situation and, in the light of his experience, to suggest improvements. The Urban League and the Playground Athletic League issued a joint invitation to Mr. Attwell whose services were loaned for a week by his organization.

Boy Scouts

Until this past October, Maryland had never had a recognized troop of Colored Boy Scouts. We feel that the advantages of this movement for boys should be extended to Baltimore boys. To that end we arranged for conferences and aided in setting up work for colored boys with the aid of J. A. Beauchamp, assistant director of Interracial Activities for the Boy Scouts of America, from Chattanooga, Tenn., and the Sharp Street Community House.

Through these conferences we set up a city-wide colored committee, and worked out plans for the formation of three troops. The first troop was

Through our office, arrangements were made for a joint meeting of the colored social workers of Baltimore and those of Washington, D.C. This meeting was held in April with some 30 in attendance. Plans for an annual get-together of the colored social workers of the city were laid for this nature to discuss problems relating particularly to colored workers of the city.

Several conferences were held toward the formation of an organization among the colored workers of the city. There are 31 eligible for membership and it is essential to the coordination of work among Negroes that this organization be pushed to completion. Conferences of the nine college fraternities and with sororities which have local chapters, has been formed. This committee aided in the entertainment of the National Medical Association which met in this city in August.

Department Store Bar

Another conference of considerable interest called by the League was composed of colored women who met to discuss the attitude of the larger department stores in relation to Negro patrons. Several of the stores have assumed an unfavorable attitude, particularly in their "try-on" departments toward Negro trade. Plans for changing, or meeting, this attitude were discussed and placed in the hands of a committee for further thought and action.

Through this office, the Educational Campaign, promoted by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, was conducted for the entire State of Maryland. Several thousand colored school children were given educational talks during the first week of the month of May, through cooperation on the part of the members of this fraternity and the school boards.

The Urban League was represented at the National Conference of Social Work in Membership by its executive who is one of the members of the committee on Community and Neighborhood life. At the request of the National office of the Urban League, the local executive spent the last week in May in Grand Rapids, Michigan, making a study of the situation among colored people of the community with

the idea of recommending a constructive program for their social welfare. The first week in June was spent in Lansing, Michigan, on a similar mission. One of these cities has already decided to institute a program along the lines of the Urban League for its Negro inhabitants in the other city is to

A group in the other city is to meet this coming month to consider the request of the Florence Crittenton Circle, the Urban League workers and individuals in the community believed to be interested in the colored dependent mother and child. This conference, held in the office of the City Charities, was attended by nearly a half hundred of both races, eighteen different agencies being represented by their officers. From this conference a committee has been appointed to meet with the officials of the Florence Crittenton Circle and to confer with others looking toward the setting up of work for this socially dependent group.

A subsequent conference of colored women together with Miss Marie Judge was arranged. Miss Judge is chairman of the Community Fund committee considering the whole problem of the homeless women in the city. Through the office of the Urban League an Inter-fraternity-sorority committee, composed of representatives of the nine college fraternities and sororities which have local chapters, has been formed. This committee aided in the entertainment of the National Medical Association which met in this city in August.

Mayor's Commission

Information concerning the unemployment situation as it affects Negroes was furnished to the Mayor's Unemployment Commission both through members of the Urban League Board, who were also members of the Mayor's Commission, and through Dr. Robinson Newcomb, who was employed by this commission to make a study of the situation.

Through cooperation with the local colored press two interesting things were accomplished during the year. First, one of the papers was furnished with an exclusive story in connection with the activities of the Federation of Colored Churches of Maryland, an organization purporting to be establishing a home for the aged, a home for the orphans and an industrial school for boys and girls. This Federation was investigated by the League and the pitiless publicity method was used to drive this pseudo-charitable organization out of existence.

In the second case, the other colored newspaper was furnished with the story concerning the attempt to bar colored athletes from the South Atlantic Championships held on June 9. This matter was also taken up with the authorities at Hopkins with the South Atlantic Championships Committee and with the National A. A. U. headquarters in New York City. After much passing of the buck between these organizations

the bars were finally let down and Negro athletes were allowed to compete for the first time in the South Atlantic Championships.

The secretary of the League was invited to serve as one of the committee in charge of colored entries in the Baltimore Marathon and Olympic Tryout.

Marathon

Under a new arrangement in regard to Health Week the Urban League assumed complete charge of the annual Marathon connected therewith. One hundred boys, representing 18 schools and clubs entered this race, 76 actually started and 74 of them finished. Prizes for the race were donated by merchants, a large share of whose trade is colored. It is estimated by the Police Department that 5000 people saw their race somewhere along the course of 3 1-2 miles through the city streets.

The Urban League Office served as the Headquarters of District 5 in the campaign of the Community Fund. The quota of this District was set 50 per cent higher than in 1927 but for the second successive year District 5 went "over the top."

No report of the Baltimore Urban League would be complete that failed to make note of the very great loss we suffered by the death of our late lamented president, Mr. John E. Cary. The loss of his sympathetic intelligent and faithful leadership has already been felt in more than one trying circumstance.

The following new members were elected to the Board of Managers: Miss Caroline B. Chapin, Mrs. David M. Levy, Mrs. Henry L. Moses, for terms expiring 1932; and Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, term expiring in 1930. Members reelected were: William H. Baldwin, Miss Nanni Burroughs, Thomas W. Churchill, John W. Davis, James H. Dillard, John T. Emlen, Irving S. Merrell, Fred R. Moore, A. Clayton Powell, and Graham R. Taylor, for terms expiring in 1932.

At the executive committee meeting following the annual meeting, officers were elected: L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; John T. Emlen, Robert R. Moton, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Dr. George Cleveland Hall, vice-presidents; William H. Baldwin, secretary, and Lloyd Garrison, treasurer.

ANOTHER ACHIEVEMENT OF THE BROENING ADMINISTRATION

Under the caption "Removing a Plague Spot" The Baltimore Sun in its issue of Wednesday, the 16th says:

~~Public Commission~~
"After years of shameful neglect, the City Hall has finally hit upon a plan to provide playground and park facilities for "lung block," that congested area in the Negro section surrounding the intersection of Preston street and Druid Hill avenue which has long been a focal point of tuberculosis infection. Hitherto the project has been postponed from year to year on the ground that the Park Board has been without the necessary funds. It is now agreed, however, that the money will be drawn from the combined resources of the Park Board, the Board of Estimates and the Public Improvement Commission. 10-19-29

As we pointed out several days ago, the menace of "lung block" is by no means confined to the Negroes who will be the immediate beneficiaries of the proposed improvement. Doctors of the city have repeatedly demonstrated how the residents of this neighborhood, suffering from tuberculosis, could spread the disease to other parts of the city. Therefore, not only common decency but the instincts of self-preservation should long since have forced the authorities to act."

The conversion of the "lung block" into a playground and park is an additional achievement of the Broening Administration and is the fruition of one of the plans formed by the Administration early after the Mayor's election two years ago.

The Sun's editorial points out clearly the benefits not only to the Colored people of the territory contiguous and near the section where the park will be located but in directly beneficial to the whole community to eradicate the insanitary conditions of the "lung block."

Mayor Broening leaves no opportunity unused to serve the best interest of all the people of the city.

UNION

Springfield Mass

FEB 8 1929

Church Group Plans Negro Men's Home

Mt. Calvary Community
Association Outlines
Novel Project.

The establishment of a home for Negro men was decided upon as one of the features of the work to be done by the Mt. Calvary Community Association this coming year, at a meeting of the organization last night. In setting forth this ambitious project, Rev. S. L. Dupree stated that both the Salvation Army and the Rescue Mission are primarily for white persons and only in emergency cases will they take in Negroes.

Rev. Mr. Dupree mentioned the home for women and girls being maintained by the St. John's Church, and considers it quite as necessary that a home for men be established, as many having no place to go, get into wrong channels, when it is possible to help them through a home.

It was also announced that the Negro population of the North End has all been charted by members of the organization as an aid to enlarging the welfare work they are now doing. Mrs. Catherine Collier, the social worker of the association, now spends four hours every weekday morning in the employment office maintained by the organization in addition to her regular duties of making investigations of needy cases and illness.

PRESS
PONTIAC, MICH.

MAY 23 1929

A COMMUNITY CENTER

Infinite possibilities for the benefit of Pontiac's Negro population as well as for the community at large are inherent in the proposal of the Board of Education to convert the old Bagley School, now replaced by a modern school structure, into a center for social, cultural and recreational activities for the colored people.

The Board, after studying for some time the use to which the building might be put after its need as a school was at an end, now offers it to the City to be administered by the Recreational Department. The only condition is that the property be kept in continuous service as a community center.

Apparently the members of the Board have hit upon an ideal plan for the utilization of the Bagley School. For some years it has been increasingly evident that some such work as it proposes would prove of immense value in giving Pontiac Negroes an opportunity to improve their condition.

A well considered and directed program of social activities, of instruction in various fields of practical and cultural knowledge and of athletics, playground work and general recreation, would go a long way toward achieving that end. Later, perhaps, this program could be expanded to include health instruction, dental work and general clinical service, with a probable marked effect on health and sanitary conditions.

Such social problems as juvenile delinquency have been successfully met in other communities by an extensive program of community center work. The experience of the Recreation Department in Pontiac shows that as its work is extended the misdemeanors of the juvenile element decrease. This factor

alone is a potent argument in favor of the Board's proposal.

Pontiac is given a real opportunity for community service in the utilization of the Bagley School. Much of value could be accomplished at a negligible cost if the opportunity be taken.

Jackson, Miss., Ledger
Friday, January 18, 1929

WELFARE WORK IS DONE BY NEGROES

Headquarters at Meridian
Report Good, Constructive Results

The negro welfare and publicity work with general headquarters at Meridian has been doing constructive work over the state of Mississippi.

About a year ago the organization adopted a placard system by which monthly placards, calculated to increase the efficiency and productivity of the colored laborer, were issued. The experiment proved a great success, the placards being used in the industrial centers of several states. The organization has letters from leading concerns over the state testifying to the worth of these placards.

An attempt was made to put over a health program to include showing of health pictures from moving picture machines accompanied by health lectures, but this phase of the work has not fully materialized because of a lack of sufficient funds for this department.

In some cities all local welfare work has been turned over to this organization and regular accounts are opened for the purpose of ministering to the aged and infirm throughout the year. Many hundred dollars worth of food and clothing were given out to deserving cases during the Christmas holidays. The organization also played an important part in helping to alleviate suffering among less fortunate negroes in the recent flu epidemic. That part of the work, however, was restricted to only a few places because of insufficient funds for caring for state-wide emergencies of that kind.

W. H. Lewis has made this work possible. Rev. W. M. Johnson, former secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Church of God, has been appointed Secretary for the Negro Welfare and Publicity Work.

Donations may be sent to the Negro Welfare and Publicity Work,

Box 948, Meridian, Miss.

The organization desires the names of all negroes in the state above 70 years of age.

Jackson, Miss., News
Thursday, January 17, 1929

Negroes Send Contribution
Mrs. Mary Baker, secretary of the Mississippi Society for Crippled Children, is in receipt of a check from Coahoma county for \$37.18, a contribution to the society's work. A communication from the county superintendent of schools there, Ermin Pitts, states the contribution is made by negro school children of Coahoma county. All contributions from this source are dedicated exclusively to work among children, Mrs. Baker points out.

Jackson, Miss., Star
Wednesday, March 27, 1929

CIVIC LEAGUE IS GETTING RESULTS IN COLORED WORK

Perhaps the most interesting part of colored co-operative organization as relates to civic welfare and development may be found in the aims and desires of the colored civic league of Meridian, which was organized during the year of 1923, with a large number of colored business men and citizens, and recently reorganized for greater usefulness and activity. This organization pledges its support 100 per cent to civic welfare and usefulness in using its energy, means and influence for a larger and better citizenship.

Through its officers and board of directors and the standing and temporary committees, the league is co-operating with every meritorious interest that stands for a larger and better Meridian as well as citizenship. The various standing committees covering educational, religious, financial and commercial interest are already functioning and report hopeful findings.

The meetings are held monthly in the auditorium of the Colored City Library. The officers elected for the present year are: President, Dr. D. W. Sherrod; vice president, H. Strayhorn; recording secretary,

Prof. S. J. Cullum, Jr.; corresponding secretary, D. V. Johnson; treasurer, Dr. W. B. Block; chaplain, Rev. B. W. Coates. The members of the board of directors are Rev. R. L. Young, chairman, Dr. J. F. Shaw, C. T. Butler, Prof. T. Harris, Dr. A. B. Blackwell, S. J. Lovelady and M. H. High.

CITY WORKERS' CONFERENCE TO BE SEPT. 3-11

Ministers and Social Workers to Gather in Waveland, Miss.

WAVELAND, Miss., July 25. — (A N P) A conference of City Workers under the auspices of the Bureau of Negro Work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Waveland, Mississippi, September 3 to 11. This conference is really an institute with provision for regular classroom work.

The conference this year will be held immediately following the meeting of the New Orleans Area Council under the direction of Bishop Robert E. Jones. Arrangements are being made for social clinics in the city of New Orleans. A course in evangelism and worship will be directed by the Rev. Ernest Waring D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of the Western Christian Advocate; lectures on social problems will be delivered by Dr. Modocai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C. and Dr. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the Civic Reform League of the State of New York. Other members of the faculty are: Dr. Fred B. Newell, secretary of the New York Missionary Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Miss Mary E. Samson, director of women's work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Philadelphia; Dr. Forster B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Service; and Dr. Hughes. The course of study will cover general pastoral problems and social service with the church as the light of the changes and trends in modern religious and secular thought which must eventually affect the church.

The place of meeting is significant for Waveland is becoming one of the great Negro resort centers of the South. It is equipped with a spacious hotel and ample classroom facilities. It is about forty miles from New Orleans on the Mississippi Sound just off the Gulf of Mexico.

Pascagoula, Miss., Star
Friday, July 19, 1929

WELFARE WORK IS DONE BY NEGROES

Headquarters At Meridian Report Good, Constructive Results of Efforts to Help Race.

The negro welfare and publicity work with general headquarters at Meridian has been doing constructive work over the state of Mississippi.

About a year ago the organization adopted a placard system by which monthly placards, calculated to increase the efficiency and productivity of the colored laborer, were issued. The experiment proved a great success, the placards being used in the industrial centers of several states. The organization has letters from leading concerns over the state testifying to the worth of those placards.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

THE URBAN LEAGUE REPORTS GROWTH AND BETTER HEALTH IN RACE AREA DURING 1928

Points to Need of Recreational Facilities, Including Playgrounds, and Aid For Old Folk Home and Feeble Minded

The annual report of the St. Louis Urban League made public Saturday by Mr. John T. Clarke, executive secretary of the League states that areas of Negro population were expanded more in 1928 than during any previous year, and that there were fewer instances of friction between the races because of expansion within relatively restricted areas.

Health Statistics Show Improvement

"Negroes have almost completely surrounded several social institutions established years ago, when their immediate neighbors were white residents," the report says. "Settlement houses have no other reason for their existence but service to the people who are their neighbors. The \$250,000 appropriation for a Negro recreational center made some years ago continues to be tied up for unaccountable reasons."

"Negro health figures show improvement in all lines but tuberculosis. In the last year 42 per cent of all deaths from tuberculosis were Negroes. In view of the economic significance of a disproportion of sickness and death among Negroes and whites, and the fact that adequate facilities and health information among Negroes need close day-to-day supervision, we recommend that some large health agency add a trained Negro health secretary to its staff."

Seek More Playgrounds

"The league sets as community objectives during 1928 the following: Adequate care and training of Negro feeble-minded; more playground facilities for Negro children east of Jefferson and north of Washington avenues, and larger facilities for Old Folks' Home."

"The work of the league has been difficult, because of great unemployment among Negroes, which seems to be growing chronic in our

city life. A total of 19,934 applicants for work were registered with the league. There were six applicants for every job.

"The Urban League day nursery continues to be the only day nursery accommodating Negro children in St. Louis. There were 4002 days' care given there during the year. A total of 59 children were accommodated, which was 28 per cent less than last year, but the smaller number received more sustained care and training."

ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. LOUIS URBAN LEAGUE



MR. JOHN T. CLARK

BETTER HOMES WEEK BEGINS SUNDAY

Lectures, Clean-up Activities and Prizes for Yards on Program

A program made up of concrete improvement projects will be staged here next week in connection with the observance of national Better Homes week.

The better homes program among colored people is being sponsored by the Urban league, with Miss Aminda A. Badeau neighborhood worker, as chairman of the committee. The program for the week includes:

A patrons meeting Thursday night at Lincoln high school at 8 o'clock at which A. E. Shirley, instructor in nature study at Teachers' college, will talk on "Making the Home Attractive."

A meeting Friday night at St. John A. M. E. church, 1751 Bellevue avenue under the auspices of the West Side Neighborhood clubs with a speaker on "Home Beautification."

The West Side Humble Club has volunteered to clean up the 1700 block on Bellevue avenue and plant flowers. The Boy Scouts and neighborhood clubs will cooperate with the residents in improving the appearance of three houses at 1724-28 Troost avenue.

Wednesday will be clean up day in Belvidere hollow. The residents of the area have agreed to work together on the clean up process. The Junior Willing Workers, a neighborhood club, will begin the painting of the furniture in the Belvidere center.

A model apartment home will be on exhibition all week at Mrs. Mattie Smith's 1709 Bellevue. The whole program of the week will be assisted by the Boy Scouts, the Campfire Girls and the Girl Reserves.

Prizes for Back Yards

Three prizes will be offered for the best back yard in three separate zones (1) Front street to Twelfth (2) Twelfth to Eighteenth (3) Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth. The prizes are offered by the Peoples Finance corporation, the Urban league and T. B. Watkins. They will be awarded in July. The committee is offering a prize for pretty back yards because most people keep their front yards in

passable condition. Yards to enter the contest must be listed next week with the Urban league, 1731 Lydia avenue, telephone Grand 0550.

Assisting Miss Badeau on the committee are F. T. Lane, Edward S. Lewis, H. O. Cook, Mrs. L. V. Miller, Mrs. Rosa Jones and Roy Wilkins. The general chairman of the observance for Kansas City is Mrs. George Diemer.

HOUSING SCRAP ON AGAIN IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS — White dwellers on Delmar boulevard between Grand boulevard and Taylor avenue have risen up in arms against the invasion of colored residents on the street. Action against the renting of a \$55,000 nine apartment building in the 4100 block on Delmar boulevard to race citizens was started Friday at a meeting of 200 white property owners at the First Christian church, 4300 Delmar boulevard.

Bush Stands Ground

Tuesday James T. Bush of the James T. Bush & Company, realtors, who has the apartment house, received a phone call from a lawyer, purported to be the counsel of the Delmar Boulevard Protective association. He was told that the body would not stand for the building to be rented to Negroes.

Mr. Bush stated that he would rent the apartments to members of his race in spite of the protective association's action. The building was formerly occupied by white residents, but has been vacant for some time. The owners decided to rent to colored in order to fill the place up. The building was advertised for rent in The St. Louis Argus and the attention of the white residents was first called to the movement to rent to colored citizens thru this advertisement.

Recalls Other Cases

The apartments are advertised as having five rooms and baths each; hardwood floors, tile baths and janitor service, renting at \$55 May to October and \$62.50 October to May. They are to be ready May 1. The Delmar Boulevard incident recalls similar occurrences that took place when race citizens first moved on West Belle Place and on Enright avenue.

PRIZES GIVEN FOR BEST YARDS

West, North and South Side Back Yards Are Rated

The awarding of the prizes this week by a committee from the Gardens association for the best back yard garden climaxes one of the features of the Better Homes program sponsored by the Neighborhood Department of the Urban league. The gardens were judged by their general appearance, cultivation and variety of plants. A perfect score would have been 100, each feature counted 33 1-3 per cent.

The first prize in the south district went to Mrs. J. H. Coleman, 2012 E. 24th street, score 92 1-2, honorable mention was made of Mrs. Wm. H. Fairfax, 1914 E. 24th, score 91 1-2 per cent and Mrs. G. W. Gamble, 2445 Montgall, score 90 per cent. The first prize in the west district went to Mrs. Morgan, 1728 Bellevue, score 76 1-2 per cent. Honorable mention was made of Mrs. C. Ashley, 1720 Bellevue, score 75 per cent and Mrs. W. Williams, 1732 Bellevue, score 71 1-2 per cent. The first prize in the north district went to Mrs. Effie Boulldridge 1128 Belvidere, score 68 per cent.

The following persons were judges for the contest: Mrs. H. L. White, former president of the Garden association and Mrs. McKeever, member of the Garden association. Miss Amanda A. Badeau, Neighborhood Worker of the Kansas City Urban league was the director of this movement.

"One of the feature gardens was in the Belvidere district," the judges commented. "The fact that flowers were grown in cinders and other plants cultivated in a barren environment, should serve as an inspiration to every citizen to cultivate a back yard garden."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP.—Under date of November 15, Caesar T. Blake jr., the imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Egyptian Order of Mystical Shriners, made known today that he has received a check for the sum of \$2,950.30 from J. C. Burger, imperial treasurer of the white shriners in payment of the costs imposed upon his organizations by mandate of the supreme court of the United States before which court of last resort the white shriners lost the case in which they tried to force the dissolution of the Negro body of similar name and purpose.

There is yet due to the colored shriners the sum of \$1,284.95 in connection with the preliminary litigation conducted before the courts of Texas as repayment of the costs imposed upon and borne by the Negroes.

St. Louis Negroes help

Put \$2,000,000 Campaign Community Fund Over

By JESSE O. THOMAS

While the Negro leaders in the recent Community Fund campaign in St. Louis, Missouri, expressed disappointment in not reaching the goal they set for themselves of \$25,000, the results of their campaign put St. Louis in the lead both in the number of individuals making substantial contributions, and the sum total of the amount given by Negroes.

The Negro division of the campaign consummated its activities at a dinner meeting Monday night, December 16, at the Pine Street Branch Y. M. C. A. More than 1,775 divisional captains and their workers were present. The northwestern region was headed up by General C. D. Brentley and raised \$5,764. General Charles H. Brown of the southwestern region raised \$3,176. Mrs. A. N. Vaughn of the northeastern region brought in \$3,134. The team of Captain William Burgess reported \$2,612 and Miss Thelma Jackson of Region five, covering the Negroes in St. Louis County, reported \$1,336. The total amount secured from Negroes, excluding those in the post office and industrial plants, was slightly above \$16,000.

The largest contribution by Negroes was made by Mrs. Annie L. Malone of \$1,000. There were eight other Negroes who contributed \$100 each, and more than one

hundred gave \$5 or more.

The general chairman of the campaign was Attorney S. E. Garner. John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, was secretary of the committee.

The St. Louis Negroes, in this generous response to the welfare needs of the underprivileged of the city of St. Louis made in connection with the successful two million dollar Community Fund campaign, set a fast pace for the Negroes in other parts of the nation and indicate how a disposition on the part of the Negroes with the right leadership and atmosphere to "tote their own skillet" to the extent of their financial ability.

MISSOURI STATE SOCIAL WORKERS CONFERENCE TO BE AT SEDALIA, NOV. 20

The Missouri State Conference of Social Work will convene in Columbia, Missouri November 20, 1929. The conference has now developed to the point where a full time secretary is employed. His business is to stimulate throughout the year an interest in the whole range of social work activities.

In 1927 the conference accepted the fact that any social program must amply care for the problems of all elements in the state, if that program was to be complete. That year a colored speaker was placed on the program in the Children's Division. In 1928 there was a colored speaker in the Family Division. In November 1928 a committee was appointed whose distinct purpose was to plan through colored Social Workers to relate the problems of the Negro to the social program now being attempted in the state of Missouri. Among the things discussed were the boys' reformatory at Boonville, the girls' reformatory at Tipton, the penitentiary, institutional and out-patient care of health, and family and children's problems. There is a feeling that a larger number of colored people holding positions of leadership throughout the state should not only know of the conference, but should be a part of it. Therefore, this class of colored people are urged to attend this coming meeting in larger numbers.

Mr. Harold Matthews is the executive secretary of the conference. The committee which is urging that arrangements be made for colored speakers on the state program is composed of John T. Clark, chairman; Miss Bertha Howell; Miss Florence Eldridge and Mrs. Leona M. Evans of St. Louis; Edward S.

Lewis and Miss Alma Johnson of Kansas City; and Robert S. Cobb of Jefferson City.

All sessions of the conference are open to the public.

MRS. MALONE GIVES \$1,000 TO CHARITY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19—(A.N.P.)—Twenty-five thousand dollars is the goal for the colored division of the Community Fund drive being held here and in which more than 200 workers have volunteered. It is being pointed out by S. E. Garner, general chairman, that most of the charities serving colored people are supported by the Community Fund more than \$200,000 a year being used for the support of institutions engaged in colored work.

Mrs. Anna M. Malone of Poro College, for many years has been the largest donor. Her check for \$1,000 was received the first week of the drive.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

NO COLOR LINE AT SOCIAL WORK MEET

4000 Delegates of All Races
Welcomed at Luncheons
and Dinners.

BOSTON IN 1930

Fair Race Treatment Termed
America's Greatest Problem.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The
great National Conference of So-
cial Work with nearly 4,000 del-
egates closed its seven day annual
meeting on Wednesday last.

Attention was given the subject of
race relations. The newly elected
President of the organization, Dr.
Miriam Van Waters, referee of the
Los Angeles Juvenile Court, in an
evening session with 5,000 persons in
the audience said "The question of
fair treatment of the Negro is the
most important question before the
American public. Social workers
should bend every energy towards se-
curing the rights of this element
in our population."

Jones Talks

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive
Secretary of the National Urban
League, the only Negro member of
the Conference's Executive Board
serving his fifth year in office, pre-
sented facts concerning the social
conditions of Negroes in five cities
at the round table discussion on
"THE NEGRO AND THE COMMU-
NITY" with 300 persons present un-
der the Conference Division on "THE
NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNI-
TY ORGANIZATIONS." The cities
whose problems of race relations were
presented and discussed were: Grand
Rapids, Michigan; Albany, New York;
Worcester, Mass.; Denver, Colorado;
and Tulsa, Oklahoma—all recently
surveyed by the National Urban
League.

Luncheon

A special luncheon discussion of
interracial good-will was held in the
Grand Ball Room of the beautiful
Fairmount Hotel with 350 guests. The
speakers were Paul Kellogg, Editor
of the "Survey" Magazine, represent-
ing the whites; Eugene Jones, rep-
resenting Negroes; Miss Caro Deng,
Secretary, Chinese Y.W.C.A., of
Nanking, China representing the
Chinese and Shirotsuke Arima, Super-
intendent, Young Peoples Aid Society
Kosuge, Tokio, Japan, representing
the Japanese.

Forrester, Washington

Forrester B. Washington, Director
of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

was the one official delegate of the
Atlanta Chapter of the American As-
sociation of Social Workers although
he is the only colored member of
his chapter located in Atlanta, Ga.
Eugene Kinckle Jones was elected
for a three year term to serve as a
member of the committee on Neigh-
borhood and Community Organiza-
tions.

At the President's reception and
ball, held in the Grand Ball Room of
the Hotel St. Francis, and at all
luncheons, the colored delegates and
their wives were welcomed.

Boston Next Year

The Conference in June 1930 will
be held in Boston and in 1931 in
Minneapolis.

The conference is on record as de-
clining to accept cities for its annual
conventions where hotels draw the
color line.

Delegates

Among the colored delegates present were
T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department
of Industrial Relations of the National
Urban League; Edward S. Lewis, executive
secretary, Kansas City Urban League;
Samuel B. Danley, Jr., executive secretary,
Springfield (Illinois) Urban League; Wayne
L. Hopkins, executive secretary, Philadel-
phia Armstrong Association; William R.
Connors, executive secretary, Cleveland Ne-
gro Welfare Association; and Floyd J. C.
Covington, Industrial secretary, Los Angeles
Urban League.

Urban League Conference Notes

By Joseph Myers

Any one interested in the development of better relations between Negroes and whites in the United States must become discouraged on account of the complacent indifference of most whites to the injustices Negroes still must endure in the land of their supposed freedom. The best antidote I have found for such discouragement has been provided by meetings of Negroes in committees or conferences to consider their present situation and the possible future.

I attended last week in Louisville, Ky., the annual meeting of the National Urban League and returned to my local opportunities for interracial cooperation greatly enriched in mind and outlook. Although the national board of the Urban League and the boards of all the forty-two branches in cities from coast to coast are interested in the Urban League is the only organization for work among Negroes in which from its beginning eighteen years ago the employed personnel has been exclusively Negro. In Louisville, some of the ablest leadership of the Negro race have their problems without sentimentality, without training, but with scientific objectivity and high courage.

Organized to promote programs of social and economic improvement of the conditions under which Negroes live in cities, based upon scientific research, the National Urban League this year turned its attention to the present trends in the employment of Negro labor. Beginning with the trends in American industry as a whole, the research staff of the national organization and the branch secretaries analyzed the effect of these trends on the employment of Negroes in industry. Vocational education, employment dealings, an industrial south, domestic and professional service, Negro-owned business and agricultural enterprises, and unionization passed under critical review. Discussion leaders, all Negroes were unsparing in pointing out the shortcomings of Negroes as part of their trouble in getting and holding jobs, and were as scientific as a laboratory technician in their protest against the employment deadlines created by white prejudice and misinformation concerning Negro abilities.

It appeared that Negroes are either being forced out of or are withdrawing from some of the traditional lines of Negro employment, such as hotel waiters, domestic servants and elevator operators. The situation was not deplored. The diversification of Negro employment was regarded as hopeful. Vocational schools for Negroes have great difficulty in getting students to take up hand-work, vocations, the preference being for professional service. This trend, it was insisted, must be opposed. The rush of colored people from rural occupations to the cities, there to supply a precarious market for unskilled labor and strike-breakers, always underpaid, was recognized as perhaps the most serious aspect of the present industrial situation; and yet entering an industry as strike-breakers is often the only way Negroes have of getting a chance at employment. Many examples of remarkable

achievement by Negroes in positions requiring technical skill or executive ability, hitherto thought impossible for them, were given as evidence that the Negro, properly trained and given a fair chance, could handle any job a white man could.

Four days of this kind of sober analysis of fact, touched occasionally by prophecy, always reasonable, never inflammatory. And it was not altogether cold statistics; running through the wrap of thought was a woof of incomparable humor and delightful personal association, making a garment of fellowship and understanding against the chill winds of ignorance and the awful brood of ignorance.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, Ira Reid, director of research; T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary; Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary; and Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity, the league's monthly magazine, constitute the staff of the National Urban League. L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York attorney, Quaker and white, is the national president.

**SOCIAL
EXPERTS
PRESENT**

**Old and New Problems Get
Attention Of League
Heads At National Con-
fab In Louisville.**

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.
— After 19 years of growth, the program of the National Urban League is well known. The program is so simple, and so straightforward that its seriousness and the difficulty likely to be encountered in carrying it out are in many instances not readily appreciated. As the president of the league, L. Hollingsworth Wood, said during the Louisville Conference last week: "If I tell you, every time I bring you a white man who is honestly, sincerely and unselfishly interested in the advancement of the Negro to a larger participation in American life, you bring me a colored man who is likewise honestly,

sincerely and unselfishly interested in the advancement of his own race, you might think that an easy thing to do, but it isn't. Nor is it easy for me to do." It is this work of banding friends of the Negro together, both white and colored, for the promotion of his interests along social and economic lines, that the Urban League has developed to an important point during the past two decades.

"The National Urban League," said Eugene Kinckle Jones, the executive secretary of the organization, "is interested primarily in aiding the Negro to reach that point in his social development in America that he can share and participate in all of the community activities that make for good citizenship. It is trying to influence white leaders of public thought to use their influence to persuade the majority racial group to accord the Negroes the opportunity to contribute and to share in the best in America on the basis of merit."

In its effort to "influence white leaders of public thought" the league has devised a system of local executive secretaries, and local boards of 42 of the major cities of America. It is the function of the local executive secretary to seek out and keep in contact with the most liberal whites of the community, as well as to keep similar contact with the leading Negroes, and to promote such cordial relations between and among both groups that the result will manifest itself in more and better jobs for Negroes, more and better recreational facilities, more and better hospital facilities, more and better community activities, and in some cases more and better educational and civic advantages. In other words, "it is the duty of the local Urban League secretary to harness the existing good will in both racial groups for the betterment of the minority group, and to cultivate more good will in both groups for the advancement of the minority group."

How well the Urban League is succeeding in this work was brought out in great detail at the Louisville Conference. Also the new problems that are arising from day to day, month to month and year to year were brought up and discussed. There are problems in industry, problems in vocational training, problems in employment, problems in domestic service, problems in professional service, problems in farming and problems in race relations that require the consideration of the best minds and best social engineers for the right approach to a solution. Many of these problems cannot be solved at once. The best the social experts can do is decide along which lines a solution may be sought and to work along those lines and await developments.

And real social experts were there to discuss the problems. There was Dr. John A. Fitch, of the New York School of Social Work, who spoke on "Present Trends in American Industry," and Ira DeA. Reid and Charles S. Johnson, who spoke on the same subject. There was the Honorable E. T. Franks, member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, who

spoke on "Trends in Vocational Training" and F. D. Bluford, president of the A. & T. College, of Greensboro, N. C., who spoke on the same subject. There was the discussion of "Deadlines in Employment for Negroes" which was discussed by William L. Evans of Buffalo, Samuel A. Allen of Boston, Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee and A. L. Foster of Chicago. "The Industrial South and the Negro" was discussed by Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins University and Jesse O. Thomas, director of the Southern Field of the League. "Practical Steps to Enhance the Position of the Negro workers in the South" were discussed by two college presidents from the South, J. R. E. Lee, of the A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., and Benjamin Franklin Hubert, of the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah.

On Thursday evening at the P. E. Jones Temple, Jesse O. Thomas presided at a notable meeting. It was "Race Relations" night. A practical illustration of the League's work in race relations was afforded by the program. The presiding officer was a Negro. The first speaker, who spoke on "Race Relations in the Church," was Rev. Joseph Myers, associate minister of Linwood Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo., who is white. The second speaker was a Negro, Eugene Kinckle Jones, who spoke on "Race Relations in General." The third speaker was white, L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the league, who rededicated himself to the League's program. On the

musical part of the program the first two numbers were vocal solos by Mrs. Irma Mae Morris, white. The second appearance was a piano solo by Prof. G. B. Bruner, white. The third appearance was a vocal solo by Prof. R. Todd Duncan, Negro. The last number was by Mrs. Morris. On the evening before the Mayor of the city had addressed the delegates, and also Dr. Nathaniel Cantor, of the University of Buffalo, had spoken on "Race Relations in Industry."

One significant advance the Urban League has made has been in the type of men, both white and colored, it has attracted to the local boards. Mr. A. E. Meyzeek, vice chairman of the Louisville Urban League, presided at the opening session. Mr. Ellibridge Bancroft Pierce, noted lawyer and president of the Chicago Urban League, attended all sessions of the conference. Dr. W. P. Curtis, colored, treasurer of the St. Louis Urban League, presided at the Wednesday afternoon session. The Rev. Joseph Meyers of Kansas City is president of the Kansas City Urban League and Prof. Broadus Mitchell, native of Kentucky, is a member of the executive board of the Baltimore Urban League.

The Conference theme, "Present Trends in the Employment of Negro Labor," brought out many new and interesting facts about Negro labor. While unemployment was found to be acute in some sections, and prejudice was found to be rife in other sections, a cross-section of the reports, as revealed in the Wednesday morning symposium on "The Special Problems of Negro Workers Industrial Centers" at which John T. Clark of St. Louis presided, showed a decided trend away from certain jobs being still classified as "Negro jobs." It was revealed that the Negro is now faced by competition from the white man in the labor market in every field. Not only is it still difficult for the Negro to get into the skilled trades, but it is evident that he is being pushed out of unskilled work. On the other hand, individual instances were pointed out

where individual Negroes have made gains in various fields of employment heretofore thought closed to Negroes. It was the consensus of opinion that the Negro will have to seek to diversify his employment, which will prove a slow and tedious process, but which can be done through the aid of contacts made with industrial leaders by League secretaries. It was also pointed out that Negroes will have to be cautioned to be more careful and mindful of the jobs they have, so the patent criticisms of Negro labor, such as he is lazy, shiftless, usually late on the job, etc., can no longer be held against him.

WORLD-HERALD
OMAHA, NEB.

FEB 27 1929

ENVIRONMENT.

It is the "Loop" district that is the breeding ground of crime in Chicago. So reports Dr. Clifford R. Shaw, research sociologist of the institute for juvenile research in that distressed and distressing city. The "Loop" zone shows 25 per cent of delinquency, as compared to 18 per cent in the second, 11 per cent in the third, 8 per cent in the fourth, and graduating down to only 2 per cent in the eighth.

Nor does the nationality of the population make any noticeable difference. The rate of delinquency was the same when the "Loop" was populated by Germans and Irish as it is now, when the population is chiefly Italian, Polish and Negro. But as the Germans and Irish moved out of the district the percentage of delinquents among them decreased. The 20 per cent delinquency among the Germans was reduced to 2.5 per cent when they left the "Loop" for a better environment, and the Irish rate was reduced from 18 per cent to 1.2 per cent. "Delinquency," says Dr. Shaw, "to a certain extent, reflects the community background in which the delinquent lives."

"To a certain extent" is an indefinitely limiting clause. But the figures cited indicate how large a part environment plays in the production of crime and vice. There is sodden poverty in the "Loop." There are few real homes. There is a lack of parks and playgrounds and fresh air and pleasant surroundings. Alleys and sidewalks are the outdoors. Day and night there is the grinding roar of commerce, the incessant din and clatter of a feverish activity. God pity the children, pity too the men and women, whose lives are lived in that environment, colored and shaped by it.

In New York City it is reported that juvenile crime is growing, the increase being chiefly in Manhattan, where pleasant homes are few, where the family circle is little more than a tradition of happier days. "One tremendous cause," says George W. Butcher, head of the Brace Memorial Home for Newsboys, "is that today home life has broken down." And Judge Bruce W. Cobb, of the courts committee of the Brooklyn bureau of charity, comments: "Home life is breaking down, and this is causing much juvenile delinquency. Everything today tends to distract parents and children from their home duties and relations."

Clarence Darrow has preached the message far and wide. The first dozen years are the formative period of life, during which character is largely determined. Whether for good or ill depends chiefly on the child's environment. And the heart and soul of that environment is the home, the home life, the habits and manners and characters of the parents. It is hard to make much of a "home" in a "Loop"

district tenement. For that matter it isn't easy to make a real home anywhere. But it can be done, even in the "Loop."

What is worth bearing in mind is this: That when we search for the causes and cures of the social conditions we deplore we need not go far abroad. We need not, as a matter of fact, cross our several doorsteps.

RECORD

HACKENSACK, N. J.

DEC 13 1928

SOCIAL AND HEALTH NEEDS OF NEGROES REQUIRE ATTENTION

Report of Interracial Committee Stresses Importance of Better Living and Economic Conditions of Race.

COOPERATION IS ASSURED

The need for adequate social and health services, improved home living and community environment and better economic opportunities for the colored population in New Jersey are stressed in a report just issued by Dr. Emil Frankel, director of research in the state department of institutions and agencies, as a part of the Negro survey conducted by the Interracial committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work. The survey which covered a large proportion of the entire Negro population of the state, estimated at 156,000, showed that the social and health problems of the Negro grow out of the certain unsatisfactory community situations, aggravated by the greater prevalence among the Negroes of economic poverty, poor housing, educational limitations and lack of adequate and constructive leisure time activities.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

In 1927 the general death rate for the white population was 1094 per 100,000 of the white population while that of the colored was 2389 per 100,000 of the colored population. The greatest differences were found in the death rates for tuberculosis, 317 for colored, 68 for white, and for pneumonia, 196 for colored, 53 for white. There are 452 Negro patients in the New Jersey hospitals for mental disease to each 100,000 of the colored population as against 261 per 100,000 of the white population. The institutional rate for the feeble-minded and epileptics is 69 per 100,000 for the white and 110 per 100,000 for the colored.

DELINQUENCY HIGH.

In January 1928, 26.3 per cent of the adult state delinquents were Negroes and more than 22 per cent of the State juvenile delinquents were colored. Relating these figures to the population of the two groups it is found that the rate of

inmates present per 100,000 of the respective population was 52 for the white and 477 for the colored adult penal offender; and 19 for the white and 141 for the colored juvenile delinquent.

The explanation given for the unfavorable situation of the Negro with respect to delinquency and crime is that "offenses on the whole are not serious. A large share of the arrests are due to greater willingness to arrest Negroes and to the disproportionate emphasis placed on Negro minor offenses. On serious charges they get longer sentences and are least able to pay fines imposed. Over-emphasis in some of the newspapers is conspicuous, giving to the public distorted notions about Negro character and behavior. A large proportion of the juvenile criminals scarcely more than mischief brought into contact with the law."

WORK IMPORTANT.

There is common agreement that if more adequate social and health work services were available to the Negro in New Jersey, that his economic and cultural level would be materially raised.

A few non-racial social and health work agencies in New Jersey have realized their opportunities to serve the colored citizens of the community and have added Negro social and health workers to their staffs to deal with specific Negro problems.

The problems of the Negro are clearly not problems for one race to solve, but must be solved by both. One of the best instruments for developing improved social conditions for the Negro would be the establishment of permanent interracial committees in every community where there are any appreciable number of Negroes.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED.

Commissioner William J. Ellis has assured the Inter-racial committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work that the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies will be glad to give assistance in making fact-finding studies of the social and economic conditions among Negroes in New Jersey, in developing social and health work organizations when necessary, in bringing about coordination of the work among existing agencies and organizations for improving the Negroes industrial, economical and social conditions.

The membership of the Inter-racial committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work includes the following white and colored representatives: Prof. W. R. Valentine, principal, Bordentown Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, chairman; Mrs. H. N. Simmons, chairman, Council of Social Agencies, Elizabeth, formerly president of the New Jersey League of Women Voters; Montgomery Gregory, principal, New Jersey Avenue school, Atlantic City; Walter Kilde, president, New Jersey Conference of Social Work, Montclair; Robert T. Lansdale, executive secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Montclair, co-director, Negro Survey, Detroit; Irving Nutt, lawyer, Cam-

den, formerly member of Board of Education, Camden; Thomas L. Puryear, executive secretary, New Jersey Urban League, Newark; Dr. Emil Frankel, director of research, New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

TRENTON, N. J.

TIMES

DEC 13 1928

Survey Director Says Jersey's 156,000 Negroes Need Better Home Conditions And Greater Economic Opportunities

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Extension of health and social service, improved home conditions and better economic opportunities are stressed as important needs for the Negro population in a report by Dr. Emil Frankel, director of research of the State Institutions Department.

The findings are based on a survey covering a large proportion of the Negro population of the State, estimated at 156,000. The survey was made as part of a study being conducted by the inter-racial committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work.

"In 1927 the general death rate for the white population was 1,094 per 100,000 of the white population, while that of the colored was 2,389 per 100,000 of the colored population," said the report. "The greatest differences were found in the death rates for tuberculosis (317 for colored, 68 for white) and for pneumonia (196 for colored, 53 for white). There are 452 Negro patients in the New Jersey hospitals for mental disease to each 100,000 of the colored population as against 261 per 100,000 of the white population. The institutional rate for the feeble-minded and epileptics is 69 per 100,000 for the white and 110 per 100,000 for the colored."

"In January, 1928, 26.3 per cent. of the adult State prisoners were Negroes and more than 22 per cent. of the State juvenile delinquents were colored. Relating these figures to the population of the two groups, it is found that the rate of inmates present per 100,000 of the respective population was 52 for the white and 477 for the colored adult penal offender, and 19 for the white and 141 for the colored juvenile delinquent."

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MAR 25 1929

PLAN CENTER FOR

NEGRO YOUTHS

Colored Probation Officers
Needed Here, N. A. A.
C. P. Meeting Told.

Plans for a welfare center for the Negro youths of Jersey City where they will be able to find wholesome recreation were made at the meeting of the Jersey City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in the Y. W. C. A. building on Belmont Avenue Friday.

Another resolution urging the training of colored men for the civil service examinations for probation officers was passed at the meeting and arrangements to hold a non-partisan political meeting with representatives of all tickets present were made for the first Friday in April.

The discussion on the proposed welfare center was opened by J. Slater, who pointed out the great need for some place where the young colored boys in the city might find recreation in a clean, wholesome atmosphere. Such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A. and the various church community centers, all show, he said, the value of such places and the welfare of the Negro youth demands it. The motion had the unanimous approval of all those present at the meeting. Dr. Frederick J. Handy, pastor of the Thirkield M. E. Church, who presided, appointed Rev. William A. Byrd chairman of a committee to investigate the possibilities of obtaining a welfare center.

Mrs. Evelyn Smith brought up the subject of colored probation officers who might care for the Negro boys placed on probation after an offense against the law. No white probation officer, she pointed out, can possibly get the fullest response from a colored boy, and many, guilty of their first offense, are not halted in their criminal tendencies because of the lack of sympathy between them and the probation officers to whom they report. A squad of Negro probation officers, capable of mingling with the boys, and of understanding their problems, would go far, she declared, to keep the boys who have transgressed the law in a minor degree from going further into careers of law breakers. The motion to seek means of procuring colored officers in Jersey City was unanimously adopted by the members at the meeting.

The next meeting of the N. A. A. C. P., to be held at the Y. W. C. A. on April 5, will be a meeting for general discussion of the various candidates

for the City Commission with the view of giving the support of the colored people to that ticket which seems the most deserving. All candidates will be invited to speak, and it is expected that each ticket will have a man present. After the speeches, the meeting will be open for discussion.

NEWS

PASSAIC, N. J.

MAY 31 1929

Negro Welfare League Active

Recreational Program Outlined —Congressman De Priest To Speak Here Soon

The Passaic City Negro Welfare, Inc., has been newly organized and will feature along different lines than that of the old organization once existing under the same name. The recreational program has been entirely eliminated, and the league will bend its efforts towards the promotion of the general interests of the Negro race, along moral, industrial, educational, business and political lines.

The incorporators are: Ernest Dickson, Edward L. Colter, David C. Smith, Dr. Flemming H. Norris, Dr. William A. Wethers, Timbrook Scudder, Lucian Perry, Charles H. Groce, William W. Glover, Isaiah L. Evans, Henry A. Brown and James H. Penn.

The Hon. Oscar De Priest, the only Negro member of Congress, and the first to be elected to that high office within twenty-eight years, will be the guest of the league in the near future.

CALL PATERSON, N. J.

DEC 13 1929

Report Stresses Need For Better Work For Negroes

Better Social and Health Activities Requested in Report of Committee.

The need for adequate social and health services, improved home living and community environment and better economic opportunities for the colored population in New Jersey are stressed in a report just issued by Dr. Emil Frankel, director of research in the state department of institutions and agencies, as a part of the Negro survey conducted by the inter-racial committee of the New Jersey conference of social work.

The survey which covered a large proportion of the entire Negro population of the state (estimated at 156,000) showed that the social and health problems of the Negro grow out of certain unsatisfactory community situations, aggravated by the greater prevalence among the Negroes of economic poverty, poor housing, educational limitations and lack of adequate and constructive leisure time activities.

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The explanation given for the unfavorable situation of the Negro with respect to delinquency and crime is that "offenses on the whole are not

serious. A large share of the arrests are due to greater willingness to arrest Negroes and to the disproportionate emphasis placed on Negro minor offenses. On serious charges they get longer sentences and are at least able to pay fines imposed. Overemphasis in some of the newspapers is conspicuous, giving to the public distorted notions about Negro character and behavior. A large proportion of the juvenile crime is scarcely more than mischief brought into contact with the law."

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The problems of the Negro are clearly not problems for one race to solve but must be solved by both. One of the best instruments for developing improved social conditions for the Negro would be the establishment of permanent inter-racial committees in every community where there are any appreciable number of Negroes.

Commissioner William J. Ellis has assured the inter-racial committee of the New Jersey conference of social work that the New Jersey department of institutions and agencies will be glad to give assistance in making fact-finding studies of the social and economic conditions among Negroes in New Jersey, in developing social and health work organizations when necessary, in bringing about co-ordination of the work among existing agencies and organizations for improving the Negroes' industrial, economical and social conditions.

The membership of the inter-racial committee of the New Jersey conference of social work includes the following white and colored representatives: Prof. W. R. Valentine, principal, Bordentown manual training and industrial school for colored youth, chairman; Mrs. H. N. Simmons, chairman, council of social agencies, Elizabeth, formerly president of the New Jersey league of women voters; Montgomery Gregory, principal, New Jersey Avenue school, Atlantic City; Walter Kidde, president, New Jersey conference of social work, Montclair; Robert T. Lansdale, executive secretary, council of social agencies, Montclair; co-director, Negro survey, Detroit; Irving Nutt, lawyer, Camden, former member of board of education, Camden; Thomas L. Puryear, executive secretary, New Jersey Urban league, Newark; Dr.

U. S. Atty. Tuttle Holds That Negro Contributes His Share to City Welfare

Prosecutor After-Dinner Speaker at Informal Beefsteak
Dinner Given by Manhattan Republican Club
of 21st Assembly District

United States Attorney Charles S. Tuttle, when asked for an official statement for The Amsterdam News Saturday evening at Audubon Hall, said "The colored people here contribute their share to the welfare and good name of the city. They are the same as other people. I ought to know because I have two of them in my office."

Mr. Tuttle was referring to Assistant United States Attorneys Richard L. Baltimore and Hubert T. Delany, whose work he has consistently praised. Mr. Tuttle has just completed two years in office.

The occasion of Mr. Tuttle's remarks was an informal beefsteak dinner and entertainment given by the Manhattan Republican Club, Jacob Weisbaum, white, president. The club is of the Twenty-first Assembly District, with headquarters at 3410 Broadway.

Convictions Near 100 Per Cent.
Mr. Tuttle's second year in office terminated Saturday, and shows an almost 100 per cent record of convictions.

Of a total of 8,621 criminal cases dealing with prohibition offenses, 7,970 resulted in convictions. Four hundred padlock decrees were issued, while \$268,000 was collected in fines and \$96,000 forfeited on permit bonds.

Sixty of 69 bankruptcy fraud cases ended in convictions. Narcotic violations numbered 212, with 200 convictions.

It is recalled that Mr. Tuttle demanded full justice for the Negro heroes of the ill-fated Vestris, which sank with over a hundred souls.

Praise for Negro Voters.
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Two dancing boys and a singer from Connie's Inn, 2225 Seventh avenue, provided the entertainment,

How Negro Worker-Tenants Preparing for a Rent Strike

Vicious Landlord Wants 80 Per Cent
Raise for Doing Nothing

By SOL AUERBACH

Daily Worker

(This is the sixth of a series of articles treating of housing conditions in Harlem. The first part of the series, which started April 8, described conditions under which Negro workers are forced to live in various parts of Harlem. The present article deals with the development of a rent strike.)

DO NOT get the idea that all the tenants in Harlem are submissive to the will of the landlord. With the appearance of the Harlem Tenants' League on the field, taking up the fight of workingclass tenants as it does, Negro workers are beginning to put up a stiff fight.

In order for this fight to be successful and benefit not only the individual tenants involved but all the workingclass tenants in Harlem, this league must be turned into a big and strong organization that will be able to resist rent raises and dispossessions effectively and force the landlords to make the houses fit to live in.

This is exactly what ten tenants, all living at 242 W. 144th Street, are trying to do. This is the story of the fight they are now carrying on.

Workers vs. Landlord.

Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, and Mrs. Isaacs, are all leading spirits in this fight. The other tenants are equally militant.

In this house the landlord is especially vicious. His purpose is to throw out the old tenants—a total of 14 families—and replace them with new tenants who will pay the excessive rent asked.

With this end in view the landlord has wired the house and put in steam heat. When he put in the steam heat he got a rent raise of \$5 which was paid. But after wiring the house he refused to put in the fixtures for the tenants unless they accepted a rent raise of about 80 per cent.

Watch the 10.

Of the 35 tenants in the tenement, all the old ones have been forced out with the exception of 14. Of these 14, four compromised by agreeing to pay a raise of \$10. The remaining ten tenants are all organized in a house committee and are members of the Harlem Tenants' League.

The apartments of these ten tenants have not been renovated by the landlord for 10 years. They are forced to have their apartments cleaned themselves and pay for it.

They have lived there from 5 to 10 years. They are all workers. Their apartments suffer from all the evils that go together with the robbery of the landlords who have as running-mates the legislature, the politicians and the courts.

More Than Robbery.

The flooring is coming apart, the garbage is thrown down the shaftway, the ceilings and walls are splitting due to the defective plumbing. If the bell were to ring you would think it was a fire alarm, the windows must be propped up on sticks, the garbage can be smelled all over the house, the sinks are as old-fashioned as a spinning-wheel, the bathtub is nothing but a bit of tin coiled over wooden side-boards.

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The landlord wants a raise of \$18. He wants to have \$50 for this apartment. "We cannot pay that," said Mrs. Ferguson. "We must live, too. And I have two children and I want to give them a chance."

"You shouldn't want to live like a lady," said the landlord to Mrs. Ferguson.

This landlord is a white woman capitalist. Should not both Negro and white working women throw this class of parasites from power?

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She uses oil for light, as do many of the other tenants, because gas is too expensive, when the coal stove is being used for cooking. The apartment is in such a state and the landlord is such a parasite that Mrs. Isaacs had to go out to a second-hand store and buy a seat for the toilet.

"Rats gallop in and out in this place like war-horses," said Mrs. Isaacs.

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THE JENKINS live in three rooms for which they pay \$26. The apartment is equally as bad. As in the other places, the steam system installed last year, is a joke. It gives no heat. Hot water is present only in the lease. For the privilege of having cold steam-pipes decorating the rooms the families accept a rent-raise of \$5.

"We once raised a kick about the letter boxes," related Jenkins. "The boss fixed them and then charged 50 cents a-piece for the keys. Nobody paid the 50 cents. Everybody broke open their boxes to get their mail."

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Landlord Plays Politics.

ABOUT the same holds true for the other old tenants in the building. The new tenants get along by renting their rooms to lodgers as a result of which there is great overcrowding. Some of the new tenants manage what are known as "buffet apartments," where women and drinks are sold, to provide for rent.

The ten tenants, who have decided to fight it out together with the aid of the Harlem Tenants' League, have not yet paid the raise, of which they were notified on January 1 and which was to be effective February 1. They have continued paying their old rents.

The landlord has not taken the case to court because she is waiting for June 1, when the last of the Emergency Rent Laws for the apartments renting at the rate of \$10 per room per month or below, expires. Then, she figures, she will be able to get what she wants or dispossess the tenants. In the meantime she is getting her old rent.

Tenants Talk Strike.

The tenants are thinking: "Why should we continue paying her rent? If she wins the case she will throw us out."

The course of action that these tenants are considering is a **RENT STRIKE**. No rent to this robber landlord!

The Harlem Tenants' League supports them. We will keep you informed of what happens when this rent strike goes into effect.

If, during the course of the rent strike the landlord attempts to dispossess the tenants, it will be the time to **RESIST DISPOSSESSION**.

Join the Fight.

In order for both the rent and dispossession strikes to be effective as many tenants as possible must join the Harlem Tenants' League and support the tenants not only in this house, but in all others where rent raises and dispossessions are pending.

That is the only way tenants can protect themselves against the vicious attacks and robbery of the landlords. They can do it right now. And it will work.

Have no pity on these vicious landlords. They are out to rob us, and we must treat them as robbers.

NEW YORK SUN

MAY 13 1929

NEGRO PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Delegates to Social Work Conference Meet May 21.

Delegates to the New York Conference on Social Work, which is held annually, will meet at the Academy of Medicine, 2 East 103d street on May 21, for a three-day session, to discuss the old-age independence, unemployment, psychiatric work and the problems of the negroes in the city. Mr. Sicher is president of the conference. State Industrial Commissioner Francis D.

Perkins, Dr. John H. Finley and Samuel W. Reyburn of Lord & Taylor will address the first session, which will be devoted to employment as a social problem.

Dr. Israel Straus, neurologist at Mount Sinai Hospital, will deliver the principal address at the second session, at Beth Israel Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, which will be devoted to "A Symposium in the Integration of Psychiatry into the program of Social Agencies." Mrs. Sidney C. Borg will preside, and discussion will be lead by Justice Joseph Proskauer for the law, Miss Elisabeth Dexter of the Newark Board of Education for the school, Dr. Leslie E. Leuhrs of the Joint Mental Hygiene Clinic for social work and Pryor Grant of the General Theological Seminary for the church.

The third session will be held at Mother Abussinia Baptist Church, with Mrs. Willard Parker as chairman, when the social problems of Harlem will be considered. Leslie Pinckney Hill of the Industrial School for Boys at Cheney, Pa., will discuss the importance of practical training for the negro. Owen Lovejoy of the Children's Aid Society will discuss the society's new program for the children of Harlem. Assis-

tant Principal Elise McDougall Ayer of Public School 90, and Lemuel L. Foster of the Victory Life Insurance Company, will also speak.

The two closing sessions on Thursday at the Montefiori Hospital will be devoted to the subject of old-age dependency. Among the important addresses will include one on causes and non-institutional care, by Frances Bardwell of the Massachusetts State Almshouse; "Employment as a Preventive of Old-Age Dependency," by Ordway Tead of Columbia University; "Health as a Preventive of Old-Age Dependency," by Dr. Ernest P. Boas of Montefiori.

ADVERTISER-JOURNAL AUBURN, N. Y.

MAY 13 1929

"STEPPIN' ON IT."

Evidence of the good work being done by the Booker T. Washington Community Center in developing native talent and independent spirit among the Negroes of Auburn is offered in the ~~an~~ colored revue, "Steppin' On It," to be produced three evenings this week at Osborne Hall. This is the first time such an experiment has been tried in this city, and there is genuine interest in the undertaking.

The Negro comes naturally by his musical talent. He brought his sense of harmony with him from across the ocean. Few primitive peoples develop part-music, yet from earliest times the Negro has been master of those strange haunting melodies in which a leader sings the narrative line, and the group gives the response or refrain in harmony. During the past five years the entertainment value of this music has been recognized to such an extent that all-colored revues have assumed a prominent place in the American theater.

Treatment of what is called the Negro problem has undergone radical changes in the past decade. The idea of doing something for a racial group has lost favor. It tends toward an inferiority or persecution complex. Instead, the Negroes have been encouraged to do things for themselves. Responsibility to themselves and to the society in which they are placed is the result. Real leadership has been developed, along with a pride of

race that is neither apologetic nor arrogant.

In Auburn the Booker T. Washington Community Center has worked along these lines of education. To function more efficiently a larger building to serve as an assembly hall and gymnasium is needed. The proceeds of the revue "Steppin' On It" will be set aside as the beginning of a fund for the erection of such a building. There is no drive for money, no begging for charity. The members of the Community Center prefer to earn their way, and build the hall themselves. For that reason they fall back on their own native talent, and consequently Auburn is to have the opportunity to see an all-colored amateur production that in entertainment value alone is sure to be worth while.

NEW YORK TIMES

2 1929

opened the Green Orange Shoppe.

NEGRO HOMES STARTED.

Number of Four-Room Cottages Going Up on Long Island Tract.

Erection of a number of homes for colored families at Banbury Court, Amityville, L. I., has been started by the Reldon Home Builders Corporation, which has announced plans to construct "several hundred" four-room cottages in that community. The first ten of these are under way.

N. Y. EVE. WORL

MAY 22 1929

MRS. E. O. BUTLER LEFT \$1,455,000 TO INSTITUTIONS

New York University, With \$733,000, Largest Beneficiary

Out of a total of 147 beneficiaries under the will of Emily O. Butler, niece of Benjamin Franklin Butler,

United States Attorney General under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, forty-one religious, educational and charitable institutions receive \$1,455,218, more than half of a gross estate of \$2,276,019, a transfer tax appraisal revealed yesterday.

The two organizations which head the list of public beneficiaries are New York University, with a legacy of \$500,000 and an additional \$233,109 as half the residue, and Union Theological Seminary, with a legacy of \$150,000 and \$233,109 as the other half of the residue.

Miss Butler's surviving relatives, of whom fifty were mentioned in the will for small amounts, could not contest the document on the grounds that it gives more than half the estate to charity, because they are so remotely connected with her. Most of them are second or third cousins.

Bequests of \$50,000 to the Brick Presbyterian Church and of \$60,000 to the Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children were the only other legacies over \$10,000 left to charity. In a list which carried ten bequests of \$10,000, twenty-one bequests of \$5,000, two of \$7,500, three of \$2,000 and one of \$1,000, which goes to the Mission to Lepers, Inc., fifteen collegiate institutions were named.

The scope of these bequests ranges from industrial schools for girls, along the line of the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church to the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes.

An affidavit attached to the appraisal showed that Miss Butler had given a total of \$200,000 to Union Theological Seminary before her death. These gifts to the seminary, of which her father, Charles Butler, an attorney, was President of the Board of Trustees, were made in 1913, 1915 and 1925.

The estate's assets were vested principally in stocks and bonds, which totaled \$1,108,287. Among these were found 740 shares of the United Pacific Railroad Company, worth \$134,495; 800 shares of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, worth \$96,000, and twenty certificates of proprietary interest in the Texas Pacific Land Trust, given a value of \$64,000.

Mortgages held on property in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Scarsdale netted the estate \$735,803 more, and real estate, consisting of fifty-five acres in Scarsdale, added \$260,040. Administration expenses cut the gross to a net of \$2,105,063.

Oscar Saenger, baritone and private teacher of singing since 1892, whose pupils were the first American-trained artists to make their debut at the Metropolitan Opera House without preliminary study or appearance, continued his lifetime habit of turning his property over to his wife, Charlotte W. Saenger, of No. 6 East 81st Street, by leaving the residue of his estate to her in his will, which was filed for probate yesterday.

The petition attached to the will conservatively estimated the value of the estate to be "over \$1,000," and further intimated that the estate would be smaller than might be expected of a man who was credited with an income of \$30,000 a year in a resume of New

REPORTER

White Plains, N.Y.

AUG 15 1929

Colored Welfare League

Organization Is Playing Important Part in Negro Life of City and Vicinity.

By The Associated Press

An encouraging evidence of the place in this city and vicinity that the Colored Welfare League is

making for itself is the organization of a group of fifteen colored domestics living in homes here and in Scarsdale. These young women who have attended secondary schools in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee will return about September to teach rural schools in the South, and will probably come again next summer. Twice a week, the young women come to the Colored Welfare League headquarters on Grand street for helpful conferences and to prepare entertainment programs that have been given in several of the churches of the city attended by colored people. Books and questions of the day are the principal topics of discussion. A great help to this activity which is in charge of Miss Bertha Herrington, secretary of the league is the gift of thirty-five volumes written by Negroes from the public library. These books are lent to the young women and furnish constant topics for the bi-weekly meetings.

Miss Herrington will go on her annual vacation as soon as a substitute can be procured. sickness interfering with plans made some time ago.

The Colored Welfare League is in charge of a committee of White Plains men and women with Ambrose McCabe the chairman.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 3 1929

Equality Urged For White and Negro Students

New York Leader Predicts a Floor Clash on Reports to Teachers' Union in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 2.—Strife within the resolutions committee of the American Federation of Teachers, assembled in thirteenth annual convention, was foreseen today as the outcome of resolutions prepared by the New York delegation, urging equality for white and Negro pupils and teachers.

Lively discussion also is expected over resolutions submitted by the New Yorkers which recommend pardons for I. W. W. members now serving prison terms for their part in a fatal riot during an Armistice Day parade in Centralia, Wash., and for two men sentenced to life for planting a bomb that killed ten and wounded forty persons during a Preparedness Day parade in San Francisco in 1916.

Predicts Modifications

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, of New York, national vice-president, predicted that drastic modifications would be made in some of these resolutions offered by New York Local 5 before they would get to the convention floor.

Declaring that "Negro children and Negro teachers are the victims of gross discrimination in various parts of the American public school system," one set of resolutions urges immediate abolition of jim crow schools, equal school facilities for Negroes and whites, equal expenditures each child in American schools irrespective of race or color, equal pay for Negro and white teachers doing the same grade of work and selection and promotion of teachers on an equal basis, irrespective of race or color.

Seeks Unionization

Another resolution seeks to have the teachers' federation indorse a special campaign to unionize Negro teachers and to resolve that the Negro and white teachers be organized in the same locals.

Dr. Lefkowitz said it was not the desire of the New York local to attempt a program that could not be received in certain sections of the country that have jim crow customs. They desire in the main to organize the Negro teachers into teachers' unions, he said. It is his belief that the resolutions will be considerably modified by the resolutions committee.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said education in the future would be carried on by radio, in speaking today before the convention.

Mr. Fitzpatrick pictured radio doing away with class rooms as well as telephones, the telegraph and newspapers.

J. A. Meade, president of the Chicago Teachers' Union, condemned war, and several resolutions in accord with his views were presented to the convention. Advance copies were given out by Mrs. Florence C. Hanson, of Chicago, secretary and treasurer. Local 5, of New York, took the lead by submitting several of these resolutions.

In one, offered by the New York local, the teachers' federation was urged to oppose efforts of the War Department to establish further reserve officers' training corps in public schools. "The R. O. T. C. movement introduces the War Department as a definite factor in our educational system," Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, teacher in the High School of Commerce, New York explained.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 23 1929

Whites in Dark Harlem.

In certain important particulars Monsignor O'KEEFE and the Committee of Fourteen are agreed. Both attribute to white exploitation a large share of responsibility for vice and depravity among the negroes in Harlem. For forty-two of his forty-three years as priest Father O'KEEFE has labored among negroes in this city. Perhaps no other white man better understands their social problems, has greater respect for their virtues, more sincere devotion to their welfare. Prejudice does not blind him to the defects of populous Harlem, but he is thoroughly convinced that this extraordinary community will have to be made safe from white parasites if it is ever to realize its possibilities of moral and material advancement.

In his interview with EDWIN C. HILL of THE SUN the venerable priest dwelt at great length on the better aspects of Dark Harlem. He spoke with tenderness of its 150,000 churchgoers, of its non-churchgoing but steady, hard-working, respectable men and women, of its passion for education and culture, of its gentle, clean-minded, alert boys and girls. What causes worry is a small minority of its people—perhaps not more than 10 or 15 per cent.—youngsters in years or mind or both, recent importations from the South and the West Indies—who are obsessed with an idea that "Dark Harlem is the negro paradise of the world, where a boy or a girl can live without work and always with sweet music throbbing in one's ears."

But the priest's brow clouded and his voice choked with indignation when he thought of "the black shame that greedy and rascally white people are permitted to exploit the negroes in this community." White people, he said, own most of the

York's musical industry published by The World in 1912.

The residue of the estate was described as probably not over \$500. and bequeathed to Lillian Sullivan, his secretary, of No. 515 Lefferts Avenue Brooklyn, of a year's salary or \$2,000, and to his sister Cora Heinrich, who lives in Germantown, Pa., of \$2,000 cash and a life estate in \$5,000, were attended by the annotation "if sufficient assets can be found." A fourth and last bequest of \$500 goes to his servant, Henry Mura.

Frederick W. Sperling, attorney for the executors, said last night that Mr. Saenger owned real estate in Pennsylvania and in New York State which has not yet been appraised. The testament was signed June 23, 1927, naming Harold I. May, a distant relative of Mrs. Saenger, and Charles B. Manville, an old friend of the family, as executors. Mr. Saenger died April 20.

Frank Harrington Hines, for fifteen years Manhattan Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, who died May 9, disposed simply of his estate, value of which attorneys could estimate now only as "more than \$10,000," by leaving it to be shared by his wife and two daughters, his will disclosed yesterday.

Except for "all the tools and machinery" used by a friend, Henry J. Von Der Lieth, in the business conducted under the name of Henry J. Von Der Lieth & Co., in which Mr. Hines was interested, the entire estate will go equally to Mrs. Catherine A. Hines, the widow, of No. 290 Riverside Drive, and to the two daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Norris of No. 84 Park Lane, Grymes Hill, S. I., and Amy E. Hines of No. 3410 Kingsbridge Avenue, the Bronx.

TRIBUNE

APR 1 1929

Joint Meeting Called on City Public Welfare

All Social Agencies Invited to Help Draw Up Program to Meet Needs

Roosevelt To Be Speaker

Group Discussion of Problems Planned by Council

In an attempt to get a complete picture of the needs of the city in social service and public welfare work, and to draw up a program to meet these needs

adequately but without overlapping, the Welfare Council of New York City has called a meeting of directors, trustees and executive officers of all the social agencies in greater New York, both public and private, at the Waldorf, beginning at 3:30 p. m., April 17. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will be a speaker.

William Hodson, executive director of the council, said last night that the meeting would attack the problem in the same way that city planning commissions attack problems of zoning, heights of buildings and streets—by determining just what are the needs and then making plans to meet them.

Governor Roosevelt will present the state's interest in the co-ordination of public and private health, and in social service work.

This is the first time that the officers of these organizations have had an opportunity to meet in one group for such discussion, but Mr. Hodson said that the meeting might become an annual one. Delegates will come from societies of all kinds, public and private, religious and secular.

"On this occasion," Mr. Hodson said, "the delegates will consider in a large way the state of health of the community, the trend of dependency, the status of family welfare and child welfare problems and services, the relationship between public and private health and welfare organizations."

"The trend of the discussion will be determined by what arises on the floor, but it is probable that considerable time will be devoted to co-operation of public and private agencies. It is desirable that these organizations should be helpful to each other and do their work without overlapping."

"The development of social service and welfare work in the boroughs outside of Manhattan is another point that should receive consideration. The problem of meeting the situation in particular sections of the city, as among the colored people of Harlem, will be discussed."

"The research bureau of the Welfare Council is now engaged upon a health inventory of the city. Results of this inventory are not available now, but they probably will be in good enough shape by April 17 so that some report may be made and any necessary plans for improving general health drawn up."

Preparations are being made to receive delegates of about 1,200 agencies, including many departments of the city, such as the Department of Health, the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Hospitals, the Department of Parks, the Tenement House Department and the heads of the various correctional and protective institutions maintained by the city. Branches of the state government engaged in local service, such as the Department of Labor, also will be represented.

night clubs, furnish most of the capital for their operation and take most of the profits. But that is not all, perhaps not really the worst of it. The Monsignor said:

"It's a shame that white people of so-called social position, people of means, patronize these places in large numbers. Under such circumstances the mingling of races is unhealthy and improper. No good can come of it and great harm. It is one of the evils we have to deal with, and it is as much reprobated by the fine, substantial element of this community as it is by the church and the pastors."

In its report for 1928 on commercial vice the Committee of Fourteen declared that of eighty-five speak-easies visited in Harlem about 90 per cent. were owned and managed by whites, 5 per cent. were owned by whites but managed by negroes and the other 5 per cent. were owned and managed by negroes. Houses of prostitution were found where all the inmates were white and all the clients negroes; others were found wherein white and colored inmates and clients mingled promiscuously. Harlem was described as being looked upon by certain classes of whites as a place to go to for a "moral vacation."

The words of Father O'Keefe and the report of the Committee of Fourteen constitute a shameful indictment of white obliquity and white depravity. The decent negroes of Harlem deserve better of their white neighbors than that their part of the city should be allowed to become a field for exploitation by the most degraded elements of the metropolis.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

REPORTER

OCT 5 1928

WELFARE LEAGUE STARTS CLASSES

Colored Girls and Women To Be Taught All Domestic Sciences.

The Welfare League for Colored People has announced the opening of classes in domestic science, catering, art, dressmaking, and home nursing. Any colored girl or woman who wishes may join any of them. Each class continues for twelve weeks; and after the twelve weeks general classes may be taken continuing twelve weeks longer. Ex-

cellent teachers have been secured from New York City, and each course is thorough. The domestic science course is especially designed for girls who have had very little experience in house keeping and who wish to be, or are now employed as house workers. The course covers a preparation of lunches and dinners with full emphasis on preparation of food and proper serving. This course is designed to help make the inexperienced girl more efficient.

The course in catering is for the experienced cook who wishes to make her services more valuable. Special desserts, entrees, hors d'oeuvre and quality cooking will be covered. Only those who have had the experience will be admitted in this class. At the end of the course special classes will be held in the use of all modern household appliances. The art class is designed to aid the home maker in beautifying her surroundings and will cover making of bridge lamps, shades, hook rugs, French flower making, basketry, etc.

The course in dress making is designed for those who already know how to handle the needle and those wishing to make their own clothes, dresses, ensembles and coats will be covered. The students are taught to draft their own patterns.

The course in home nursing is designed by the American Red Cross and covers home sanitation, first aid and bed side care.

The domestic science classes are held on Thursday of each week at 5 o'clock, art class on Thursdays at 6 o'clock, dress making Friday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, and home nursing on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Anyone interested in enrolling in any of these classes may call 1174 or apply at the Welfare League House, 65 Grove street.

Select Court Worker For Women and Girls



— Miss Alene Simkins —

Responding to the demand of judges and probation officers, the New York Urban League, on September 1, entered a program to combat delinquency and crime among the youth of New York City.

The first definite step is the securing of Miss Alene Simkins, who will devote her efforts to aiding the young women, particularly those coming into the Moral Court. Miss Simkins is a graduate of the Bishop Tuttle School of Religious Education and Social Work, and has been working for the Church Mission of Help, whose section of the metropolis, and the reluctantly accepted her resignation in view of the importance of securing a trained worker for this new field. She will have office space at the Women's Prison Association, 110 Second avenue, and the New York Urban League, 204 West 136th street.

According to James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the league, the work has the combined support of the New York Urban League and the Women's Prison Association, and it is planned not only to aid the offenders now coming within the clutches of the law, but to inaugurate a prevention program designed to lessen the high quota now being furnished by the race in the penal institutions.

The committee includes: Mrs. Edward A. Norman, chairman; Judge Jean Norris, Mrs. Mamie L. Briggs, Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, the Rev. A. C. Garner, A. Royal Henderson, James H. Hubert, H. S. Laflamme, Mrs. Edgar N. Parks, the Rev. Clayton Powell, Miss Rachel Hopper Powell, the Rev. J. W. Robinson

Miss Ella H. Shaw, Mrs. Margaret B. Steinmetz, Elder M. C. Strachan, Schuyler N. Warren, Jr., and George D. Worthington.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 3 1928 FINDS HARLEM GAINS IN REPLY TO CRITICS

Director of Church League Reports Many Agencies at Work to Aid Social Ills.

HE POINTS TO HANDICAPS

Low Wages, High Rents and Early Break-Up of Homes Held to Be Basis of Bad Conditions.

Conditions among the negroes in Harlem are not as discouraging as they have been pictured, according to the Rev. Paul E. Baker, director of the Harlem League, a division of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, who in a statement yesterday took issue with the critics of that section of New York City.

"Providing the financial, welfare and religious agencies of New York City will stand back of the existing forces for uprightness and morality in Harlem, that much-criticized section of New York City can yet become an honor and credit to the city as a whole," said the Rev. Mr. Baker. "There are many agencies endeavoring to bring healing to this section of the metropolis, and the artistic, esthetic and spiritual resources of a great race are ready to be released."

Severe Economic Handicaps.

After asserting that the negroes of Harlem were now laboring under severe economic handicaps that had their beginning in slavery, the Rev. Mr. Baker cited figures of the Children's Aid Society as showing that the average wage in Harlem is only \$18 a week, that the bulk of the population of that section is engaged in domestic work, and that the rents in Harlem are "the highest in any section of the city." He further asserted that the crowding in that area was "second only to the lower east side."

"The low wages received frequently make it necessary for all of the family to work," he asserted. "This breaks up the home, demoralizes child-life and puts a great strain on the character of youth. Much of the crime and immorality of Harlem is due to the difficult economic situation which confronts the negroes there. Colored prisoners on Welfare Island compose 24 per cent of the total group, yet only 4 per cent of the

New York population is colored. One reason for this condition is the fact that there are no parole agencies for negro delinquents. A further factor is the lack of private and institutional organizations working on vice and crime problems in Harlem. Thus the social background makes the colored easy victims to crime vendors."

Health Worst in City.

He cites Health Commissioner Wynne as authority for the statement that health in Harlem is the worst in the city with mortality in that section 65 per cent higher than that of any other section of New York, particularly the death toll from tuberculosis and infant mortality. He says that high mortality in Harlem is "due to crowded tenements, to bad economic conditions and to poor health facilities."

"This does not mean that the negro is weak physically as some have stated, but that he is the victim of circumstances," said the Rev. Mr. Baker, who then pointed out that in Harlem there was a large body of "good, solid business men working hard every day, saving their money and helping their families to get a sound financial footing. The same can be said of the professional and educational leaders."

He further asserted that some of the largest churches were in Harlem, including one with a membership of more than 10,000, with thirty paid workers and more than 1,000 Sunday school children. The aggregate indebtedness of the churches of Harlem is more than \$2,000,000. There are at least 1,000 Sunday school teachers, at least 10,000 people with college connections. But at least three-fourths of the church members, according to the Rev. Mr. Baker, are "uncultured and without leadership ability."

"The clergy as a whole are earnest and are organizing social and welfare programs in their churches," he said. He told of the "many welfare agencies working to build morals and health in the life of Harlem," and recalled the announcement by Health Commissioner Wynne that a new City Health Centre costing \$250,000 is to be built in Harlem.

A Block in Harlem—Flimsy, Disease-Festering, Common Toilets, Robber Landlords

Daily Worker
Blind Negro Worker Making Only \$10
a Week Pays \$35 for Rooms

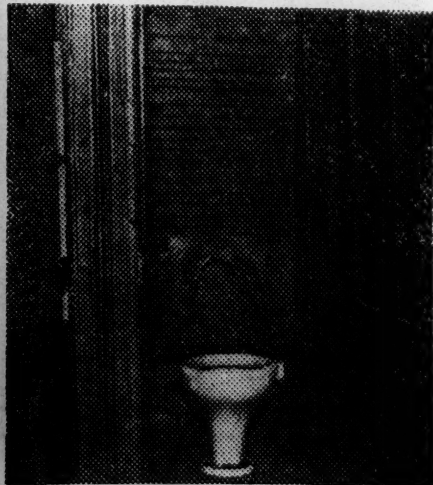
By SOL AUERBACH.
II.

THERE is a Fifth Avenue in Harlem, too. It is not a broad sweeping street, oily with traffic nor stretching skyward in stories of luxurious business offices and high class apartment stores.

This Fifth Avenue is bumpy and cobbled in some places. It extends towards the sky in five or six story buildings, which offer a menacing front, for they look as tho they might give up aspiring toward the sky and crumble. Fire-escapes zigzag their fronts, and dingy stores line the pavement. There are corner fruit stands and some peddlars carts buzzing with flies.

Cross this Harlem Fifth Avenue and walk east along 134th Street. Beware of the slop and muddy puddles on the sidewalk, as you turn to look at the gloomy candy factory across the street and at the row of dark warehouses at your side. It had been raining and the brick sidewalks ooze water into revulets and baby lakes. Refuse cans and garbage pails line the street. Here and there a bundle of slop has broken open and coughed out its contents on the pavement.

This slough-tray which is called a street has been turned into a playground by Negro children. A group of girls with jumping ropes, shouting and laughing, plats flying, jump past you. You catch a glimpse of black stockings torn at the knee, turned over shoes, and coats coming out at the elbows.



Community Toilet at East 134th St.
—Photo by N. C. C.

Slapped in beside the warehouses there is a row of red-brick house fronts. A brick extends its jagged edge here and there. There is a gaping hole where bricks once rested. The mortar has become so decayed that it looks like ridges of bed-rock. The windows are lopsided; sashes all out of joint; corners of glass missing; window ledges are weather-beaten and worm-eaten.

On the Fifth Avenue of the rich fronts rise smooth and straight as the glistening roadway itself. Here, off the Fifth Avenue of Harlem, the sloppy street is continued into the house fronts.

Doors, hanging loose on their hinges, are wide open. You step up two wobbly steps, past a vestibule door with glass missing and you are in No. 16 East 134th Street.

If you had come here to find anyone in particular you would have to knock at every one of the eight "apartments" in the four story house, for there are no door-bells and the mail boxes look like pigeon's nests. And if there were mail boxes and bells with names on them you would not be able to see them for lack of light.

You enter a gloomy hallway. There is a gas jet jerked away in the corner but no light. You have a sense of walls which were once painted green. You know that, not because you can see the actual color of the paint thru the grime, but because you see patches of plaster with the edges of peeling paint sticking out into the dim light from the doorway.

On the hall floor you scrape pieces of paper along as you walk. You grope your way up a narrow wooden stairway. The steps creak painfully, and their edges are worn smooth and round.

You see the hint of a light thru the glass panes of a door at the end of the hall on the second floor. As you walk towards it the stench which you have just caught as you entered becomes more pronounced. You trace it unmistakably to a door half open at the end of the hall, between two closed doors which lead to apartments.

It is the community toilet.

There are no windows to this cubby-hole. The floor is slimy and scattered with paper which has been used. The seat of the toilet is broken. The drain does not work right and water rises to the very brim when you pull the string. This has apparently not been cleaned for some time and not repaired for years.

You knock at the door to your right.

You are introduced into the home of a Negro worker in Harlem, in the largest city of the most "prosperous" country in the world.

You enter the kitchen in the home of Mrs. Ethel Williams, the wife of a Negro worker.

Mrs. Williams is a tall lanky woman, and you get to know her and her surrounding better when she lights the small oil lamp on the table. "We have gas," she says, pointing to an iron-pipe fixture dropping into the room from the ceiling. "But I only use the gas when I want to warm up some milk quickly for my baby."

Gas is too expensive when the coal stove burns.

The walls of the kitchen are no different than the walls in the hall. She points out places on the wall and ceiling near the water pipes, where the dirt-green paint has come off and the plaster is crumbling. On the floor, propped up on some pillows is an infant playing with his brother who is only a few years older. An older girl is pottering around over the coal stove which takes up the most part of a wall.

Mrs. Williams knows that she lives in no place and is indignant at the condition of this hovel of five rooms for which she pays a rental of \$33 per month.

She, her husband and four children have lived here for three years. She sublets a part of her "apartment" to a couple. Eight people live in this five-roomed coop.

The apartment runs the length of the house. There are two windows in the kitchen and two in the front room. The intervening rooms must be illuminated by a flickering gas jet or an oil lamp since there are no windows in them. The condition of the walls are the same thruout. There is hardly any ventilation at all. It is easy to understand how there are so many deaths from coal gas and illuminating gas in the tenements when it is bitter cold outside and the wind roars through the flimsy walls.

The kitchen window overlooks a desolate back yard which is spotted with papers and dirt. An old rusty and very narrow fire escape runs along the back of the house. This is about the only attempted compliance with the law in the whole building.

Garbage? There are no dumbwaiters here. The garbage must be tied up in bundles and carried out into the street by the tenants themselves.

Baths? Mrs. Williams laughs. No, there are no baths here.

Have there been any renovations lately? Three years ago the landlord repainted the kitchen by smearing dark green paint over the cracky walls. It didn't make any difference, said Mrs. Williams, for instead of painting it in light colors, the room remained as dark and

STAR
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

APR 10 1929

HOOVER LAUDS MOVE TO HELP NEGROES IN CITIES

Eugene Kinckle Jones, 43-11 167th street, Flushing, executive secretary of the National Urban League with headquarters at 17 Madison avenue, Manhattan, formed to better the condition of negroes and to promote better understanding between the black and white races, has received a letter from President Hoover encouraging the work of the league throughout the nation.

"The first step toward being a good citizen," the President writes, "is to achieve economic independence. It is the soil in which self-respect takes root, and from which may then grow all the moral and spiritual enrichments of life."

"The work of the National Urban League to train negroes in the cities to find new lines of occupation is fundamental to the progress of the race. I wish you success in this undertaking."

The league is now conducting a national campaign to interest negroes in cities in lines of occupation in which they have not heretofore engaged in large numbers. Its membership includes prominent people of both the negro and white races.

gloomy as before. The walls are actually crumbling.

"The landlord won't do anything. He says that if we want repairs we will have to take a rent raise."

We were to hear that repeated again and again.

WILLIAMS has not had steady employment for the last three months.

"He worked at the Knickerbocker Cement and Supply Company for five years," Mrs. Williams said. "Then they decided to cut hands so he lost his job about three months ago. Since then he has been working at the docks, but not steady. He leaves about four or five o'clock every morning to look for a job, and if he



Williams, his wife, four children and two lodgers in the kitchen of their "apartment" of five cubby-holes at 18 E. 134th Street.

—Photo by Nippon Camera Club.

finds one he makes about \$5 a day. He has to get re-hired every day. Many days he doesn't find any work."

It was already after six o'clock and Williams had not yet returned.

Williams has to go rustling for a job every morning at about four or five and if he is lucky enough to find work he doesn't return until late in the evening.

When he returns he comes home through a slough-tray which is called a street, walks up a smelly and crumbling hallway, into his hovel for which he pays \$33 per month.

Here is a fellow worker who slaves thru the day—when he is given a chance to—for a meagre pay, comes to that section of the city where his employer and others like him have told him he must live, to a hovel which is called a home and for which he pays a high rent to persons in the same class as his employer.

There are many other workers like him.

The same conditions prevail in the whole row of eight houses on East 134th Street. Holmes and his wife and three others live in an apartment at No. 18. Although the apartment is even worse than the one we just described he pays \$35 for five rooms.

Both Holmes and his wife are blind. He works at a broom and mop shop downtown and works piece-work. The brooms are made by machine and there is much speed-up.

Holmes makes on the average of from \$10 to \$12 a week.

The ceiling is coming down, there are large holes in the walls near the plumbing, gas light, coal stove, no baths, community toilet, no

garbage disposal, dark, unventilated.

In an apartment in the next house lives D. W. Heddleston, lamed Negro veteran of the Spanish-American war. He pays \$30 for his five rooms, and has gotten the few dollars grace over the other tenants because he lived there for the last 11 years. When he first moved in in 1917 he paid \$15. His rent has been doubled since then. In these eleven years there had been no improvements to speak of in any of these houses. They were allowed to go from awful to worse while the landlord raised the rent.

Heddleston sits in one place and moves his legs with difficulty. He served in the quartermasters department which was located at Tampa, Florida, until a severe epidemic of yellow fever forced the headquarters to move. He was lamed in an accident. He does not get a pension because the army department reported they could not find his name on the roll.

"The more I think of that war," said Heddleston, "the more I think it was a big money making proposition."

The department houses we have just described are known as "double-decker dumbell tenements." The clever architect who designed them obtained first prize for planning such an inexpensive cage back in 1879. The tenement law of 1901 condemned this type of building. Now, in 1929, they are still being used for housing Negro workers.

The lodgings we have just described are not isolated instances but are fairly numerous. Nor are they the worse. If you continue following the Daily Worker investigator into other sections of Harlem, you will see almost unbelievable conditions.

Tomorrow we will go to a "higher-class" apartment, and see what terrible crowding the Negro workers must suffer for the privilege of having a dumbwaiter which does not work, and a hot-water supply which is only present in the lease.

BETTER CITY DWELLINGS.

After deliberate consideration, Governor Roosevelt signed the Multiple Dwellings bill passed by the Legislature, which is designed to bring about certain improvements in living conditions in New York City. In approving the bill, the Governor admitted that it was not perfect, but as through an effort had been made to improve existing conditions, and it met the approval of a substantial majority of the civic, business, welfare and charity organizations, owners, builders, architects and tenants, he signed it. The dissatisfaction of those organizations seeking greater improvements in the old law tenements did not appear to him to be sufficient reason to reject the measure of relief afforded.

The new law applies only to this city and it increases the fire-retarding requirements for old law tenements, besides forbidding the maintenance of yard toilets. In new tenements various improvements are called for, such as more stairways and larger courts and yards. The distinction between the so-called apartment hotel and the legitimate apartment house is done away with. Tall buildings and tow-

ers are not forbidden, but they must hereafter be constructed on a larger base area, thus preventing streets from becoming more canyons. In converted dwellings the kitchenette when properly fire-retarded becomes legal, which solves a vexed problem for the owners of this class of buildings.

The real estate interests accepted the bill as offering opportunities to exercise greater flexibility in construction, by permitting a wider choice of materials, and a greater supply of light and air. While the bill did not embody everything desired by these interests, it should bring about better conditions in the old law tenements. It has given a practical and reasonable solution to the apartment hotel problem, besides legalizing the converted dwelling, brought about by the change in living conditions.

While the bill has become a law, it will require some little time for its value to be demonstrated as a means for the improvement of present living conditions in old law tenements. The city administration opposed it as being against the principle of home rule, but did nothing to remedy the conditions complained of, which could not be reached under the old tenement house law. The need for some measure to make these old tenements more safe and sanitary is urgent. If power is given city officials to do this under the new bill, it should be exercised as speedily as possible. Better living conditions are necessary for better health and better morals.

East Side Tenements Turned Over To Negro Tenants At Reduction of Rent As Compared To What Whites Paid

Courts Work with Landlords in Keeping Rents High for Negro Workers in Harlem

Reversal Of Usual Process Is Seen When Only \$25 Is Charged For Apartments On East 108th St. For Which Whites Paid \$30

For the past five years, white tenants living at 124 East 108th street have been paying \$30 per month rent for three rooms with steam heat, hot water, bath and electric.

This property has just been opened up for occupancy by colored tenants and is in the usual order of things where the colored tenant has been obliged to pay more than the white tenant, the colored tenants in this house are now paying but \$25 a month for the same three rooms with the same improvements, a reduction of \$5 per month on what the whites are now paying.

The house is a twenty-family house, two blocks from the 110th street and Lexington avenue subway station. The 110th street trolley cars and the Lexington avenue line are close by, making the location a desirable one.

This decrease of rent for colored tenants is explainable, according to one prominent real estate operator, to the fact that investments are now sought in properties occupied by colored tenants rather than those occupied by three or four other of the elements of New York City's melting pot.

Daily Worker
18 Tenants in One House Raised About \$10 Following a Recent Raise

By SOL AUERBACH

(This is the fifth article in the series now running exclusively in the Daily Worker exposing the intolerable housing conditions in Harlem. Previous articles told of a "dumbbell" apartment, a Seventh Avenue tenement and of "elevator" apartments on Eighth Avenue. The present article describes further the rent-raising tactics of the landlords.)

V.

"WE WON'T do anything to this apartment unless you accept a \$10 raise," said the landlord to Mrs. Pearl Williams who lives in a five-story tenement at 72 West 133rd Street.

Mrs. Williams has lived there for 10 years. From the time she first moved in she has been raised at the rate of \$1 a year and now pays \$42 for the five-room apartment which she shares with another family.

The raises were toned down somewhat because Mrs. Williams is a fighter. Every time he wanted to raise her she would take him to court and fight the raise. This court fight is not very effective, as you can see for yourselves.

Court and Landlord.

In the first place it is expensive. Last time she went to court she had to employ a lawyer and pay him \$25. It did not help. The raise came anyhow.

That is the usual occurrence. When a landlord knows the tenant will go to court he will ask for an exorbitant raise and the judge will usually grant him a raise a little lower than what he asks for. In that way the judge makes a pretense of helping the tenant.

When the case comes to court a compromise is struck, if the raise seems too exorbitant, and the landlord gets what he wants. In many cases the judge is a friend of the landlord and will do him a good turn. The tenant, of course, is left in the cold.

There is no getting away from it. The courts serve the landlords just as the state legislature and the petty Harlem politicians—both Negro and white—do.

Birds of a Feather.

When the raise is granted or just simply demanded, and the worker living in the tenement cannot pay his rent, he is put out into the street with his family and all his belongings.

That is called dispossession. Rent raises and dispossession go together. Landlords, courts, legislatures, rent raises and dispossession all go together.

If the tenants of Harlem want to fight rent raises and dispossession then they will have to fight the courts and legislature as well as the landlords.

The way to do this is to go together. To go together, we must have an organization that will be our own, and not belong to some petty politician. An organization which is the voice of the tenants who are workers is the Harlem Tenants' League.

Mrs. Williams knows that so she is a fighting member of this League.

Falling Ceiling.

MRS. WILLIAMS lives in an apartment which has been neither cleaned nor repaired since 1924. We will only remind you of what we have found in the other apartments we have already visited to give you an idea of what this "higher class" apartment is.

Nearly every year the ceiling falls down. Once the bathroom ceiling fell upon Mrs. Williams. In most instances she has had to fix it herself. Once when the landlord actually sent someone to repair it at his expense, the job was so badly done, that Mrs. Williams had to get someone to go over it.

The same trouble with the dumbwaiters.

Ashes on Kitchen Table.

"It's just great when you are sitting in your kitchen eating and

There is no use repeating. What one describes, a tenement generally holds good for the others, with a few additions here and there.

18 At a Shot.

TO GIVE you a further example of what rent raises mean and how they are being handed out wholesale. At 241 W. 141st Street there is a large tenement. At present the tenants are paying about \$55 for five rooms, which are just as dilapidated as the others. The same story—no repairs unless you will accept a raise, the tenants pay for their own renovations.

About the end of 1928 eighteen families living in this house were notified of rent raises ranging from five to ten dollars, some of them even more than \$10. These raises are to be effective without improve-

Courts Work with Landlords East Side Tenements Turned Over To in Keeping Rents High for Negro Tenants At Reduction of Rent Negro Workers in Harlem As Compared To What Whites Paid 18 Tenants in One House Raised About \$10 Following a Recent Raise

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ashes and all sorts of stuff comes down that shaftway right down on the table you're eating from," remarked Mrs. Williams.

Eight years ago everything seems to have stopped working in this tenement. The sound of a bell is never heard here. One is lucky to find letters left for him in the mailbox.

"And lots of times we can't get any water at all. The water supply is low. If the water suddenly decides to stop when there is a fire, then we are all just out of luck."

There is no use repeating. What one describes of one tenement generally holds good for the others, with a few additions here and there.

18 At a Shot.

TO GIVE you a further example of what rent raises mean and how they are being handed out wholesale. At 241 W. 141st Street there is a large tenement. At present the tenants are paying about \$55 for five rooms, which are just as dilapidated as the others. The same story—no repairs unless you will accept a raise, the tenants pay for their own renovations.

About the end of 1928 eighteen families living in this house were notified of rent raises ranging from five to ten dollars, some of them even more than \$10. These raises are to be effective without improve-

If the tenants of Harlem want to fight rent raises and dispossession then they will have to fight the courts and legislature as well as the landlords.

The way to do this is to go together. To go together, we must have an organization that will be our own, and not belong to some petty politician. An organization which is the voice of the tenants who are workers is the Harlem Tenants' League.

Mrs. Williams knows that so she is a fighting member of this League.

Falling Ceiling.

MRS. WILLIAMS lives in an apartment which has been neither cleaned nor repaired since 1924. We will only remind you of what we have found in the other apartments we have already visited to give you an idea of what this "higher class" apartment is.

Nearly every year the ceiling falls down. Once the bathroom ceiling fell upon Mrs. Williams. In most instances she has had to fix it herself. Once when the landlord actually sent someone to repair it at his expense, the job was so badly done, that Mrs. Williams had to get someone to go over it.

The same trouble with the dumbwaiters.

Ashes on Kitchen Table.

"It's just great when you are sitting in your kitchen eating and

Take the case of Mrs. Bailey. She has been living there for 13 years and paid \$34 when she first moved in. She now pays \$55 and is expecting another raise at any moment. In her apartment the plumbing is so rotten that the walls and ceiling leak, there is a mouldy smell around the place, the ceiling falls periodically, there are plenty of holes in the wall and rats are abundant. The rooms are so bad that she cannot rent them out to lodgers.

Mrs. Stevens lives above her. When she first moved in 14 years ago she paid \$35 for five rooms. Last January she was already paying \$51; today she pays \$56. She pays for her own painting and papering.

On February 1 of this year the landlord notified her that the rent from then on would be \$65.

This is only an example of how rents have been rising all over Harlem. In back of these rent raises there is always the threat of dis-possession. And to move means to pay a still higher rent, for the landlords always take advantage of new tenants, charge them more than anyone else in the building and thus pave the way for a general massacre.

"Elevator" Apartments in Harlem—on Eighth Ave.; Tenants Live Next to IRT

Daily Worker
Negro Workers Have Markets at Their Doorsteps; Plenty of Noise
N.Y.

NOTE:—This is the fourth of a series of articles appearing exclusively in the Daily Worker exposing housing conditions in Harlem. The previous articles have described the vile conditions under which Negro workers, both on the east and west side, are forced to live. The present article deals with some apartments on Eighth Avenue.

By SOL AUERBACH.

IV.

THERE are "elevator" apartments in Harlem, too. These elevators rush along the streets past the second stories of the tenements on Eighth Avenue.

The elevated trains roar over the Eighth Avenue tracks, shooting dust and grime into the windows of the tenements, leaving a black coat over the house-fronts.

The dirt from the road-bed also comes down in plentiful showers on the rows of stands making up the open market that sprawls along Eighth Avenue up above 138th Street. Fruits, vegetables, fish are all doused with good supply of dirt before they find their way into the kitchens behind the sooty fronts.

What a Playground.

When the weather becomes hotter, flies buzz around the stands and insects, carrying disease germs, add their deadly work to the elevator dirt. In the evenings, after a day of busy marketing, the street looks like a dump, with refuse and papers piled ankle high.

Imagine what a fine "playground" this is for the children, or what a fine boulevard this Eighth Avenue is for workers and their wives after a day's work, for taking a little stroll in a summer evening!

Quite different than for those "tenants" living on Riverside Drive, who have a river and a park all to themselves. Compare this Eighth Avenue with Grammercy Park in the center of the city, which is carefully locked except for the nurses of those delicate little children who have the keys to the gates.

You need no key to get into Eighth Avenue. You must be a

Negro to have the "privilege" of living in these "elevator" apartments.

Tenants Intimidated.

THE landlords have carried on an organized campaign of intimidation against Harlem tenants, and nowhere was this so evident as in some of the tenements on Eighth Avenue.

At 2666 Eighth Avenue none of the tenants, except one, would speak. They were afraid that we were landlord's agents sent to feel around and see if the ground was ripe for another rent raise.

The tenants we did get to speak, a laborer on a subway construction gang,—his name must not be mentioned—had just moved in and had accepted a rent raise over the old tenants from the very beginning.

We got to Tom Z. only after stumbling thru a dark and dirty entrance hall, falling over our feet in the dark corridors and knocking at many doors.

In answer to our inquiries one woman said she was not at home, another that she was not the lady who lived there, and so on. They were evidently afraid.

At Mercy of Landlords.

As a rule old tenants live in fear of a rent raise. The policy of the landlords is not to have a uniform rental in any one house. One tenant pays \$35, another pays \$37, still another pays \$40. When a new tenant comes he must pay the highest of them all. In this way rents are constantly kept on the upgrade, and the tenants are absolutely at the mercy of the landlords.

Finally we succeeded in reaching Tom, his wife and three children in their apartment of four small, unaired rooms, stuck away at the end of a dark corridor.

For these small four rooms, with the added entertainment of the elevator wheels and the buzzing of the flies, Tom pays \$45 a month. He moved in last June and since then has been raised \$5.

How Does He Provide?

You can picture the interior of this tenement and the apartment from what we have told you before. The same rotten conditions of walls and floors, old and defective plumbing, very little ventilation and air. The only difference is that you must speak a little louder when a train rumbles by.

Tom works on subway construction. His employment is irregular. When he works he makes 80 cents an hour, but is usually employed only part time. He averages about \$28 per week.

Out of this sum he must provide for his wife and three children and pay the enormous rental of \$45.

Dumbwaiter Slop-Cans.

AT 2658 Eighth Avenue, on the fourth floor, overlooking the wide expanse of elevator tracks, we found Mr. Q. He also pays \$45 for his flat and the condition of the house is about the same. He has two children and works as a street-paver for the city.

When he works he makes 97c per hour. The work is very irregular. His stomach depends on the weather. When it rains for a whole week he has nothing to bring home. During the last 10 months he has averaged about between \$25 and \$30 a week.

Here, too, the garbage is thrown down the dumbwaiter by the tenants because the dumbwaiter has needed repairs for years. This causes a smell around the house at all times, especially in the summer, and attracts plenty of rats and vermin.

These are the Harlem "elevator" apartments. There are many like them. Negro workers, making even less than the two we have introduced you to, live here with their wives and families, intimidated by the landlords—Negro and white—having as intimate neighbors the I. R. T. and the avenue market.

Urban League Gets New Staff Member

Samuel A. Allen, Formerly of Boston, Succeeds

Ira de A. Reid

Samuel A. Allen, who for five years has been executive secretary of the Boston Urban League, has resigned his position there to become associated with the New York Urban League. Mr. Allen is the industrial secretary of the New York branch, succeeding Ira de A. Reid, who is now with the national office.

In the industrial field some of the outstanding things of his administration to be recorded are the opening of the Boston Elevated Railway to



— S. A. Allen —

colored men in the service as conductors and motormen; the appointment of a manager in the chain stores, a chemist in the General Electric Company in Lynn, several stenographers, and opening of Everett Evening School and Playground. He has bargained with labor employers to employ colored men in large numbers; placed men at the Ford plant and at Sears, Roebuck; made several new openings in summer hotels where they had not used colored before.

One of Mr. Allen's first efforts here will be to develop openings for the large number of students from Negro colleges, whose applications are already pouring into the New York Urban League office. This week he and E. D. Jones, employment secretary, are making a special trip to Atlantic City to check up on occupational opportunities there.

According to James H. Hubert, executive secretary, the coming of Mr. Allen is merely the first step in the program of the New York Urban

League to place increasing emphasis on securing more and better jobs for Negroes in New York City and State.

Whose Business Is It, Anyway?

FROM ITS INCIPIENCY, the housing project in Harlem of John D. Rockefeller Jr. found sympathetic support in the offices of The Amsterdam News. Long before the buildings were ready for occupancy and long before the decision was made to sell the apartments on the co-operative plan—or to rent them—the co-operation of The Amsterdam News was sought and cheerfully given. Since the project became a reality, and from the very beginning of the present managerial staff's connection with it, The Amsterdam News has continued this co-operation.

ONE CONCLUSION, however, seemed definitely to have been reached by Mr. Rockefeller, Charles D. Heydt, the man who holds his power of attorney, and A. J. Thomas, his architect, and that decision was to the effect that the tenants themselves should have a voice in the operation of the project through an advisory board or committee of tenants or tenant-owners. Therefore, something must have gone awry with this plan when the assistant resident manager of the apartments can tell a reporter for The Amsterdam News that she "does not have to answer to anyone except Mr. Rockefeller."

THE SPECIFIC QUESTION the reporter had been ordered to inquire about was why a copy of the lease that had been signed by tenant-owners nearly a year ago—at which time delivery had been promised within a few days—had not been delivered. "What is it to you?" the reporter was asked by the assistant resident manager, who followed her query with the reference to her responsibility to Mr. Rockefeller alone.

WE GRANT that the reporter in question had no concern in the matter beyond carrying out a specific assignment from his newspaper; also, that neither the manager nor the assistant resident manager has to answer to The Amsterdam News; but we most emphatically do not grant that the management of a co-operative project like the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments is responsible only to Mr. Rockefeller. We do not grant even that Mr. Rockefeller himself would view the matter in that light if it should ever be brought to his attention.

THERE HAS, SEEMINGLY AT LEAST, been too much of the schoolroom variety of management in the operation of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments during their first year of occupancy and like school children the tenant-owners have obeyed the rules without asking questions in the classroom. The power of the Rockefeller name has conjured them and lulled them to sleep. Many questions, however, have been asked in private, which sooner or later will be asked in public. The autocratic spirit with which the management seems to approach its work is far more obnoxious than the management or Mr. Rockefeller may suspect. Mrs. Bruce's reply to our reporter is in direct keeping with that spirit.

IF MR. ROCKEFELLER built the apartments for his

own benefit and for the benefit of the Bruces and the Bruces' friends, the tenant-owners may as well be informed of that fact now. If the tenant-owners are to have no voice whatever in the management of "their own" apartments they may as well know it now. The knowledge will save both parties at least a lot of worry.

THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT MANGER did finally condescend to tell the reporter of how she was saving the tenants' money by preparing the leases herself, and of the multiplicity of her duties—savings and duties the tenants themselves don't know anything about, but which they would know about if the management felt that it was their business.

DURING the past year no effort whatever has been made to start a tenants' organization to act in even an advisory capacity; nor has the advice or opinion of the tenants as a whole or part been sought in any instance of which we know. After comfortable berths had been given to relatives and friends, some money may have been saved, and some money may have been wasted, but the tenant-owners have not been told anything about it, and it is not the newspaper's business. Leases have been withheld for a year, and yet it is nobody's business except Rockefeller's and the Bruces', the latter the supposed representatives of both the tenant-owners and Rockefeller. It is time for the tenant-owners of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments to wake up.

URBAN LEAGUE WORK.

The original aim of the Urban League was to better the conditions of city life for the Negro. All the surveys and investigations that have been undertaken through its agency have been for the purpose of furnishing bases for practical programs of social service. The assembling of data and statistics, the making of charts and diagrams, the giving of lectures and the printing of reports are all incidental to the main purpose of improving industrial and housing conditions for the members of the race, who have become a part of city life. The need for an organization to function in this particular has grown greater with the influx of newcomers in all the large cities. Hence the need for the maintenance and extension of the work of the league in all those cities where it has established branches.

The need for such work as the league is intended to accomplish is especially marked in New York City. The local branch has secured a permanent base in Harlem, where it has arranged to house other welfare organizations. The industrial phase of the local work was specially

emphasized by the late William H. Baldwin, who was instrumental in starting the league. After his death, his interest in the work was continued by his widow and his son, William H. Baldwin, 2d. L. Hollingsworth Wood who succeeded Mrs. Baldwin, also accomplished some effective work through the local organization. A phase of the local work for which Mr. Arthur Holden is responsible, should be the unselfish encouragement of the Boy Scout movement, cooperating to bring about a friendly contact between the boys of both races. The value of such a movement as a basis for establishing better relation between the two races and as a deterrent to juvenile delinquency has been recognized by various authorities. The development of a Boy Scout movement among Negroes is one of the ways through which the tendency toward crime could be reduced and moral discipline inculcated. Scouting is now held to be more than a play program, it is rather a scientific method of developing character.

With activities of this sort as a part of the program for the local branch of the Urban League, there is every reason why it should play an active and useful role in the development of Harlem. With harmonious relations among its officers and members, and an executive force bent on giving their best efforts toward achieving the objects for which the league was founded, a definite program of work should be carried out, which should embrace both old and young. The opening of opportunities for racial progress is a necessary part of the program.

UNIQUE HOUSING EXPERIMENT.

The housing experiment undertaken in the erection of the new Monarch buildings in the heart of Harlem is unique in several aspects. The buildings, consisting of a six-story club house, flanked on either side by a modern apartment house of the same height, will occupy a block front on West 138th street. Each of the apartment houses will contain fifty-eight apartments, one house having been completed and nearly all the apartments rent-

ed. It is expected that the income from rents will be available for interest payments and eventually provide sufficient for amortization of the bonds and mortgages.

The methods used to finance this enterprise include the issue of a second mortgage bond issue, to be disposed of to both large and small investors. These bonds are of all denominations and bear six per cent interest for the term of ten years. Their payment is secured by a trust mortgage for the benefit of the bondholders. The buildings are located on a most valuable site in Harlem, and the estimated rentals of the two apartments are calculated to be sufficient to meet all charges with a substantial profit. The bonds will also be purchased and paid for in weekly payments.

The organization behind this ambitious enterprise to add to the housing accommodation of Harlem is known as the Monarch Lodge Apartments, Inc., of which Casper Holstein is president. Combined with the housing proposition is the plan for a lodge building for Monarch Lodge of Elks, which is expected to rank with the finest of its kind in any part of the country. As a social and athletic center it promises to surpass any structure so far erected for the use of the race. In addition to a spacious lobby, there will be an auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly two thousand, gymnasium, grill room, ballroom, executive and clerical offices for the lodges. There will also be a roof garden for warm summer nights.

The estimated cost of the building project as a whole is eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is a considerable sum of money to invest in a housing experiment of this magnitude, but the first steps have been accomplished by the erection and rental of the first apartment building. The successful carrying out of such a comprehensive plan indicates a forward movement by this fraternal order in providing proper homes for our people in Harlem. It is only through the exercise of skillful planning and staunch

support that their plans can be carried to a successful conclusion.

Form Permanent Committee on Social Problems Among Negroes in N. Y. City

Director of State Public Charities Tells of Urgent Need of Places to Send Delinquent Negro Boys and Girls From Children's Court

The appointment of a permanent Committee on Social Problems Among Negroes, made up of persons of both the white and colored races who are specially interested in the improvement of health and living conditions, is announced by the Welfare Council. This Committee will undertake to coordinate the work of the various other committees engaged on any welfare problem affecting the Negro population of New York and will plan a unified social welfare program for Harlem and other sections of the city in which there is an extensive Negro population.

The appointment of this Committee is in fulfillment of a recommendation growing out of a study of neglected and delinquent Negro Children which revealed that the percentage of colored juveniles brought before the Children's Court is more than twice that of delinquent white children.

"The low wages paid to colored men and the high cost of decent living," declares this report, "often forces colored families to live in quarters too small and congested to make normal home life possible. Add to these factors that of the Negro mother's enforced absence from home to work and the resulting delinquency is not surprising."

The first meeting of the Committee on Social Problems among Negroes brought to light what all present agreed was a critical situation in Harlem. The proportion of Negro mothers who work away from home all day, it was brought out, is much larger than any other racial group in the city.

Consequently, thousands of Negro children are without parental care throughout the day; they roam the streets, play truant, get into mischief, have meals very irregularly, and on many days none at all, have no place to play and in many cases cannot get into their homes until night when the mother returns.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that there are no institutions, public or private, in New York City which now accept delinquent colored boys under twelve years of age.

Until recent months such boys were sent by the courts to the House of Refuge on Randall's Is-

land, but this institution, because it accepts the more hardened delinquent, found it necessary to establish the rule against admission of Negro boys under twelve. The fact that Negro boys under twelve are being placed on probation instead of sent to correctional institutions is of such common knowledge in Harlem, it was brought out at this meeting, that many of the boys when in the hands of the police, parole officers, or social workers boldly announce: "No use takin' me 'cause there isn't no place to send me to."

The need of a new state institution for delinquent boys, white as well as colored, was stressed before the Committee on Social Problems among Negroes by Dr. Charles H. Johnson, director of the State Department of Charities.

"The time is come," Mr. Johnson declared, "for a general mass movement among welfare agencies to secure the establishment of a new state institution for boys, an institution whose name will in no way be associated with crime or delinquency. Everybody is agreed, it seems to me, that the present equipment of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is inadequate and obsolete; that this institution should be scrapped and that Randall's Island can be much better used for recreational facilities by the citizens of New York City."

"There should be in the place of the present House of Refuge a well equipped school with educational and trade opportunities for delinquent colored and white boys. Such an institution should be arranged on the cottage plan so that the good boys may be separated from the bad."

The lack of recreational facilities in Harlem was the subject of considerable discussion. The report of Miss Rachel Hopper Powell of the Joint Committee for Negro Child Study pointed out that whereas certain streets between 129th and 147th streets and between Seventh and Lenox avenues have in past years been set aside for play space under the direction of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, it is now generally agreed that the use of such streets for play space should no longer be advocated because of the growing traffic congestion and the inability to secure adequate police supervision.

Leroy E. Bowman, secretary of the City Recreation Committee, told the Committee more playgrounds are badly needed by every group in New York City, but particularly by the Negro population. Present plans contemplate seven locations for new playgrounds and one of these will be in Harlem.

The personnel of the Welfare Council's permanent Committee on Social Problems among Negroes announced by William Hodson, executive director of the Council, includes:

Dr. Haven Emerson, Welfare Council of New York; Homer Folks, State Charities Aid Association; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, State Charities Aid Association; George J. Hecht, Welfare Council of New York; Mrs. Arthur Holden, Colored Orphan Asylum; Clarence H. Kelsey, Board of Directors of Hampton Institute; Mrs. Charles F. MacLean; William Church Osborn, Children's Aid Society; Mrs. Willard Parker Jr., Colored Orphan Asylum; Miss Rachel Hopper Powell, Joint Committee for Negro Child Study; William M. Powell, Counsel for Colored Orphan Asylum; Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, Welfare Council of New York; William Jay Schieffelin, Board of Directors of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Fred M. Stein, Child Study Association; Elizabeth Walton, Urban League; Paul M. Warburg, Board of Directors of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Ira S. Wile, Columbus Hill Day Nursery; Mrs. William G. Willcox, Board of Directors of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Hollingsworth Wood; Dr. Payton Anderson, Harlem Committee, New York Tuberculosis and Health Ass'n; Mrs. Eddie Aspinall; A. A. Austin, Urban League; Mrs. Bessie Bearden; the Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, St. Philip's Church; Mrs. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments; Dr. Lisle Carter; Sidney Christian; the Rev. A. C. Garner, Grace Congregational Church; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, St. James' Church; William M. Kelley, Editor of the Amsterdam News; John E. Nail, New York Urban League; Dr. Godfrey M. Nurse, Harlem Committee, N. Y. Tuberculosis and Health Ass'n; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Abyssinia Baptist Church; Mrs. Al-

bert S. Reed, Utopia Children's House; Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Y. W. C. A.; the Rev. J. W. Robinson, St. Mark's Church; Mrs. Smith Alford, Big Sisters of Queens; William H. Baldwin, Brooklyn Urban League; Mrs. E. F. Horne, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Dr. H. H. Proctor, Brooklyn Urban League, and Mrs. P. A. Wallace, Brooklyn Urban League.

WELFARE BODIES BENEFIT FROM MONDESIRE WILL Jerome Mondesire Leaves \$500 Each To N. A. A. C. P. and Urban League

Of an estate approximating \$15,000, the late Jerome Mondesire, who died March 4 last, left bequests of \$500 each to the New York Urban League and the N. A. A. C. P. The remainder is divided among relatives in sums ranging from \$500 to \$2,000. The will was drawn January 23, 1929, and probated March 13.

Mr. Mondesire, who lived at 429 Lenox avenue, was born at Basseterre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., and was deeply interested in the promotion of friendship and cooperation between West Indians and native American Negroes. He had been an annual contributor to various welfare agencies and organizations. He had acquired realty holdings both in the West Indies and in New York. A nephew, Charles A. Mondesire, of 101 West 74th street, New York City is named as executor.

In addition to the two welfare organizations, other beneficiaries are Charles A. Mondesire, Ella M. Johnson of 231 West 141st street; Matilda Layenture and Bertha Mondesire of Princess street, Basseterre, St. Kitts, B. W. I.; A. M. Clarke, F. A. Bankett and Bessie Minor of 90 Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, Mass. C. St. Luce and R. Challenger of 230 West 150th street; A. C. Dunning Jr. of 15 Warrick street, Roxbury, Mass., and Helen Mondesire, a niece, of 598 Courtland avenue, The Bronx.

It is said of the late Mr. Mondesire that while he was liberal in support of welfare activities, often going out of his way to help, he was unobtrusive in personality, doing good quietly, seeking no publicity.

His mother lives in Basseterre.

MAR 5 1929

Storm and Red Cross Terror

By CYRIL BRIGGS.

(Editor, Negro Champion)

FOR thousands of Negro workers in the Florida area visited by the recent West Indian hurricane, the two nights of storm terror were followed by a Red Cross terror far worse than anything in their experience during those two awful nights. To the horrors of a storm which snuffed out the lives of hundreds of relatives and friends and contemptuously crumpled up the miserable, match-box shacks in which most of the Southern Negro workers are forced to live, by low pay and intensive exploitation, there was added a brutal terrorism against Negro workers and a cynical discrimination in the distribution of food and other relief by the Red Cross and its local agents.

Negro workers were taken from the sides of their sick wives, terror stricken children and unburied dead and conscripted for forced labor, without pay, at the most arduous and unpleasant tasks. Negro crews were sent out to "fish" for dead bodies; others were forced to work in the kitchens in the white tent colonies. The state militia was used to round up conscript labor from among the Negro refugees, and functioned with the utmost brutality. Many Negro heads of families in a desperate hunt for work of some kind to help their starving families ran afoul of the state militia.

Edward Tolliver, one of these, was on his way to Belle Glade to hunt for work in order to relieve the tragic plight of his family, when he

White "Samaritans" Use Murder and Starvation to Keep Negro Workers Under Yoke

was conscripted and forced to work picking up dead bodies for two weeks without pay. Coot Simpson, a 35-year-old Negro worker, was shot down by a white guardsman at 8th and Division Sts., West Palm Beach, because he did not obey the order to "climb on that truck, nigger!" but insisted on explaining to the guardsman that he was working for a white man across the street and would have to "get the permission of my boss." Simpson started to walk across the street to his place of employment and was shot down by the guardsman, the bullet piercing his back and causing instant death. The guardsman was subsequently exonerated by a jury of white men. Simpson leaves a wife, too sick to work, and two little children, a girl of nine and a boy of ten. Conscripted labor was confined to Negro workers.

All the time the Red Cross did little or nothing for the Negro sufferers. The families of the conscripted men were left to starve or beg a few crumbs at the back door of the more fortunate white refugees. Scores of Negro refugees were driven away from Red Cross stations. Many more were deterred from making application for aid after learning how others had been driven away.

Even Levi Brown, the hero of the storm, was ill-treated at a Red Cross station. This Negro worker, who

saved the lives of scores of people, white and black, while the storm was at its worst, dared to go into a Red Cross mess hall in Belle Glade one day following his return from a hazardous "fishing" expedition. One of the workers in the mess hall, who knew of Brown's heroic life saving exploits, gave him some food, including a piece of ham. The Red Cross director, catching sight of Brown, uttering the vilest oaths, and telling him that "ham was not for niggers," grabbed an 18-inch axe and made a ferocious assault on him. This Red Cross director was in charge at Belle Glade from September 17th to October 28th. In many cases colored families with children were allowed only two to three dollars worth of groceries a week, while white families without children would be given six and seven dollars worth.

This statement is based not only upon the complaints of the Negro refugees, but upon the findings of a trained investigator. A. L. Isbell, field organizer of the Negro Workers' Relief Committee, which has national headquarters at 169 West 133 St., New York City, reported to his organization:

"From my observation the Red Cross simply didn't function in many places when it came to colored people. The food distributed seems to be mostly milk and bread. Colored people who were working for whites

or had white 'patrons' to intercede for them got a little consideration. Those lacking such 'patrons' had to get thru in the best way they could. . . In all these sections the persons handling relief distribution are the very ones whose attitudes are most marked by prejudice.

"I have met every Red Cross director in Florida and patiently listened to their cant about the broad policies and principles of the Red Cross relative to distribution of relief to all persons alike in this time of disaster. And I have gone from them into hundreds of Negro homes and seen first hand evidence of rank discrimination against Negro workers. I have listened to bitter complaints of discrimination on every hand. I have visited the Red Cross

tent colonies for Negro refugees and I have been through their colonies for white refugees. The difference is marked. In the white colonies the tents have floors, and the sanitary arrangements are perfect. In the Negro tent colonies, most of the tents are without floors and ten and twelve persons are often crowded into one small tent."

That the Red Cross functioned in Florida in its historic role of an instrument of prejudice and oppression against the Negro workers, no one who reads the reports of the Negro Workers' Relief Committee can doubt. This committee has not only undertaken an important and essential task in attempting to organize the workers, black and white, for solidarity with the Florida Negro storm sufferers to relieve their present needs for food and clothing and home rehabilitation, but has done a splendid service in exposing the Red Cross among the Negro masses. It has clearly shown the Red Cross as having functioned in two past disasters, the Mississippi flood and the more recent Florida hurricane, to strengthen the present vicious social conditions in the South.

It is the goal of the Negro Workers' Relief Committee to organize as a permanent Negro relief body which, after having won the confidence of the Negro masses, could mobilize large sections of Negro workers to the support of other workers in strikes and natural catastrophes. The committee is still engaged in Florida relief work and is making an appeal to all organizations of workers, labor unions, fraternities, etc., for funds to carry on its relief work among the Florida Negro storm sufferers. The committee points out that while relief work among the white storm sufferers has reached the secondary stage of home and farm rehabilitation, among the Negro sufferers, the first stage, that of supplying the bare necessities of life, has not yet been passed.

Harlem Called Crime Hot-Bed By Judge Nott

Need of Welfare Work Imperative in District, He Tells Probation Association

Would Organize Negroes

Problem Grows Greater as Population Gains, He Says

It is by boys and young men under twenty-five years of age that 50 per cent of the crimes are committed, and their crimes are of the most serious kind, said Judge Charles C. Nott, of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the National Probation Association in the Downtown Club, 61 Pine Street. The callowness of the younger generation and Harlem, "one of the largest Negro cities in the world," are the two things to-day alarming to those whose work it is to discourage crime in New York," he said.

Judge Nott was introduced by George W. Wickersham, president of the association. Mr. Wickersham told of the great spread of the probation system. "Every state in the Union, with a single exception, has some provision for juvenile offenders, and all but fifteen for adult probation," he said.

"The New York Crime Commission, in its report for 1928, states that: 'In New York state it costs the state almost fifteen times as much to maintain an offender in a prison or reformatory as it does to supervise him on probation.'

"But while legislatures and Congress have recognized these facts in the enactment of probation laws, they are slow to realize that an essential part of the system, without which it cannot produce the best results, consists in having an adequate staff of fairly paid, competent probation officers."

Judge Nott said that last summer one-half the inmates of the Tombs were Negroes, ridiculously out of proportion to the population of Manhattan. "Conditions in Harlem are terrible, and with the population increasing, they will become steadily worse," he said.

"Welfare agencies in Harlem are few and far between. Some effort will have to be made to improve conditions probably by encouraging the Negroes to organize themselves for welfare work among their less fortunate and more difficult neighbors."

District Attorney Joab H. Banton, who spoke briefly, paid a tribute to Edwin J. Cooley, chief probation officer of the Court of General Sessions.

Among the members and directors of the association present were Professor

Henry Pratt Fairchild, sociologist, New York University; Dr. George Kirchwey, New York School of Social Work; Lady Armstrong, George Gordon Battle, Mrs. R. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Willard Parker, Alice C. Smith, head probation officer of the Women's Court of the City Magistrate's Court, New York and the Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington, Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa.

*Welfare Council
New York, N.Y.
JAN - 1929*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AMONG NEGROES SUBJECT OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE

Need of New Institution for Boys stressed by Dr. Johnson

A PERMANENT Committee on Social Problems among Negroes made up of persons of both the white and colored races who are especially interested in the improvement of health and living conditions for colored people in the city has been appointed by the Welfare Council. This Committee will act as a clearing house for the various other committees engaged on welfare problems affecting the Negro population of New York and will plan a unified social welfare program for Harlem and other sections of the city in which there is extensive colored population.

The appointment of this Committee is in fulfillment of a recommendation growing out of the Study of Neglected and Delinquent Negro Children which revealed, among other things, that the percentage of colored juveniles brought before the Children's Court is more than twice that of delinquent white children. The first meeting of the Committee, on December 13, brought to light what all present agreed was a critical situation in Harlem. The proportion of Negro mothers who work away from home all day is much larger than among any other racial group in the city. Consequently, thousands of Negro children are without parental care throughout the day; they roam the streets, play truant, get into mischief, have meals irregularly and on many days none at all, have no place to play and in many cases cannot get into their homes until night when the mother returns.

No Place for Delinquent Negro Boys Under Twelve

The situation is further complicated by the fact that there are no institutions, public or private, in New York City which now accept delinquent colored boys under twelve years of age. Until recent months, such boys were sent by the Courts to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, but this institution, because it accepts the more hardened delinquent, found it necessary to establish the rule against admission of Negro boys under twelve. That Negro boys under twelve are being placed on probation instead of being sent to correctional institutions is of such common knowledge in Harlem, it was brought out at this meeting, that many of the boys when in the hands of the police, parole officers, or social workers boldly announce: "No use takin' me 'cause there's no place to send me to."

The need of a new state institution for delinquent boys, white as well as colored, was stressed before the Committee by Charles H. Johnson, Director of the State Department of Charities.

"The time has come," Mr. Johnson declared, "for a general mass movement among welfare agencies to secure the establishment of a new state institution for boys, an institution whose name will in no way be associated with crime or delinquency. Everybody is agreed, it seems to me, that the present equipment of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is inadequate and obsolete, that this institution should be scrapped and that Randall's Island can be much better used for recreational facilities.

"There should be in the place of the present House of Refuge a well equipped school with educational and trade opportunities for delinquent colored and white boys. Such an institution should be arranged on the cottage plan so that the good boys may be separated from the bad."

The lack of recreational facilities in Harlem was the subject of considerable discussion. The report of Miss Rachel Hopper Powell of the Joint Committee for Negro Child Study pointed out that whereas certain streets between 129th and 147th Streets and between Seventh and Lenox Avenues have in the past years been set aside for play space under the direction of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, it is now generally agreed that the use of such streets for play space should no longer be advocated because of the growing traffic congestion.

Leroy E. Bowman, Secretary of the City Recreation Committee, told the group that more playgrounds are badly needed in many sections of New York City, but particularly by the colored population. Present plans contemplate seven locations for new playgrounds and one of these will be in Harlem. Mr. Bowman asked the members of the Committee on Social Problems among Negroes to send to him, or to the City Comptroller, information concerning potential playground sites in Harlem which might be acquired at reasonable cost.

The Committee on Social Problems among Negroes includes:

Dr. Haven Emerson, Homer Folks, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, George J. Hecht, Mrs. Arthur Holden, Clarence M. Kelsey, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, William Church Osborn, Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr., Miss Rachel Hopper Powell, Wilson M. Powell, Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Fred M. Stein, Elizabeth Walton, Paul M. Warburg, Mrs. Ira S. Wile, Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mrs. Hollingsworth Wood, Dr. Payton Anderson, Mrs. Eddie Aspinall, A. A. Austin, Mrs. Bessye Bearden, Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Dr. Lisle Carter, Sidney Christian, Rev. A. C. Garner, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, William Kelley, John E. Nail, Dr. Godfrey M. Nurse, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Rev. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. Smith Alford, William H. Baldwin, Mrs. E. F. Horne, Dr. H. H. Proctor, Mrs. P. A. Wallace.

D R. CLIFFORD R. SHAW, of the Institute of Juvenile Research, Chicago, speaking recently at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, pointed out that most of the crime in cities is committed by residents occupying certain well defined areas. According to the sociologist, it is the area and not the people who are responsible for the high crime rate. In Chicago he found that the crime rate is highest in the area near the Loop and decreases as one moves toward the suburbs. It makes no difference who has occupied this area, it has always had the highest crime rate. Twenty years ago this area was inhabited largely by Germans and Irish, while today the residents are mainly Italian, Polish and Negro citizens. In short, delinquency is a matter of environment and background.

Such findings are important in any consideration of Negro delinquency. Where there is dilapidated, unsanitary, congested housing without open spaces and playgrounds there one will find a breeding place of crime, regardless of the race of the inhabitants. In another report recently made public by the United Neighborhood Houses of New York City, it was pointed out that while the housing conditions are generally bad for the working people, those in the sections inhabited by Negroes are the worst. This, coupled with the extortionate rents levied upon our people and the fact that their economic opportunities are sharply restricted, explains much of the crime and immorality existing. What is true in New York is true in every city in the country having a large Negro population jammed by race prejudice into inadequate houses.

It is to be hoped that those who are continually urging the erection of more prisons, the appointment of more judges and the stiffening of penalties for offenses against the laws of the land, will take these facts into consideration. Most of the evils from which our society suffers today can be eliminated by sound, radical measures, but the remedies proposed by most of the politicians and many of the social workers are nothing but palliatives with the single virtue of furnishing jobs for people who might be more advantageously employed. If we hope to successfully cope with the social evils and maladjustments of the day we must seek the fundamental causes of them and perform a few major operations. One of the first of these should be the elimination of the crime-breeding slums. It is better to spend millions for municipal housing than for jails, almshouses, extra police and insane asylums. What this country, and particularly the Negro population, needs are a few more men of wealth who will attack the problem as fundamentally as John D. Rockefeller Jr., in New York, and Julius Rosenwald in Chicago. While this is not the best of solutions, perhaps, it is the best in sight until the people themselves lift politics to the level of statesmanship.

FEB 24 1929

BAD HOUSING IN CITY HELD ACUTE PROBLEM

Report by United Neighborhood
Houses Says Negroes Are
in Worst Situation.

RENTS ALSO ARE STUDIED

Vary From 1 to 20% Higher
in West Harlem, While Income
Is Lower Than City Average.

1,014 FAMILIES SURVEYED

Quarter of Old Law Tenements Are
"Unfit for Human Occupancy,"
the Findings Declare.

Crowded and unhealthful conditions
are outlined in a report just made
public by the United Neighborhood
Houses which recently conducted a
survey of 1,014 families living in New
York tenements. The report was
prepared by Carey Batchelor, re-
search secretary of the organization,
in conjunction with the League of
Mothers' Clubs.

The survey covered income and
rent as well as housing conditions.
Of the families investigated, 405 lived
in the lower east side, 238 in the
middle east side, 37 in East Harlem
and the Bronx, 213 in the lower west
side, 89 in West Harlem and 32 in
Brooklyn and Long Island.

Call Negroes' Problem Serious.

"The negro families in the West
Harlem section have undoubtedly the
most serious housing problem in the
city," the report declared. "These
families show higher actual rentals
and higher percentage of income
used for rent than any other section
of the city. The percentage paid for
rent varies from 1 per cent to 20 per
cent higher for West Harlem than
for any other section. Although the
income of the negro family is about

17 per cent lower than that of the
typical family for the entire city, it
must pay almost \$3 more per room
per month.

"The West Harlem family pays
nearly one-third of its income for
rent, as compared with approxi-
mately one-fifth for the whole city.
Conditions as to crowding in this
neighborhood are about the same as
in the city as a whole, although the
percentage of families having two or
more persons per room is somewhat
higher and the percentage of fami-
lies having more than one and less
than two persons per room is cor-
respondingly lower."

Eighty per cent of all the families
investigated live in old law tene-
ments, "at least a fourth of which
are really unfit for human occu-
pancy," said the report; "less than
half have baths, only 13 per cent
have central heat, and 58 per cent
have hot water." Although the com-
monest complaints were dark rooms,
dark damp halls, lack of conveni-
ences and failure of landlords to
make repairs, such conditions as
leaking ceilings, falling plaster,
filthy halls and tenements overrun
with rats were also encountered, the
report said.

Incomes as Low as \$900.

Incomes for the families ranged
from \$900 to more than \$2,500 per
year. Most of the heads of families
were either unskilled workers or
skilled workers in seasonal trades.
The average rental for those in the
highest income section of the report
was \$7.50 a room monthly. The aver-
age for the entire group was \$6.67,
and for those in the lowest income
section \$5.58.

"While the study shows a median
of three persons per family in the
lowest income section and five per-
sons per family in the highest in-
come section, with a median of four
persons per family, it was found that
the larger earnings were the result
of the family rather than the family
the result of the larger earnings,"
the report continued. This was ac-
counted for by the fact that in 56 per
cent of the families children were
working. Only about one-half of the
families were found to be supported
by the work of the father alone. The
report stated that about 50 per cent
of the families were "crowded or
over-crowded," with more than one
person to a bedroom.

ASKS NEGROES TO AID CHARITY

Col. A. W. Little Pleads With
Them to Organize for It.

URGES IT AS A CIVIC DUTY

Suggests That They Take Part as
Race in Some Work of Mercy.

A fervent plea for organized hu-
manitarian effort upon the part of
the American negro was emphasized
throughout the impassioned address
Arthur W. Little, former Colonel of
the Fifteenth (colored) New York
Infantry, delivered yesterday before
a congregation of veterans of the
regiment in St. Mark's Church, Har-
lem.

"Can we ever forget the 17th of
February, 1919?" Col. Little asked.
"They did not give us their welcome
that day because ours was a regi-
ment of colored soldiers; they did
not give us their welcome that day
in spite of the fact that ours was a
regiment of colored soldiers—they
welcomed us that day from hearts
filled with gratitude and with love
and with pride because ours was a
regiment of men who had done their
duty as men.

"Upon the afternoon of armistice
day, November 11, 1918, when our
regiment was holding two sectors in
the Vosges Mountains, Col. Wil-
liam Hayward in a voice vibrating
with emotion said:

Quotes Col. Hayward.

"December 25, the day Christ was
born in a manger, was the greatest
day in the history of civilization.
This day, November 11, is the sec-
ond greatest day."

"Some years later, in paraphrasing
the great leader of the old Fifteenth
New York Infantry, I stated that
February 17, 1919, was the second
greatest day in this history of the
colored race—the greatest day being
September 22, 1863, when President
Lincoln signed the Proclamation of
Emancipation."

Col. Little reviewed the organiza-
tion and noteworthy war record of
the regiment, which was 191 days

under fire; which received more
than 160 citations for valor, dis-
tributed largely among the men, and
which is the only American regiment
entitled to wear the colors of the
Croix de Guerre on its regimental
standard. It was, incidentally, the
first regiment to reach the Rhine
subsequent to the declaration of the
armistice.

"The inscription over the Prose-
nium Arch at Arlington Cemetery,
Washington," continued Col. Little,
"just back of the tomb of the Un-
known Soldier, reads:
"When we assumed the soldier
we did not lay aside the citizen—
George Washington."

Responsibility as Citizens.

"That too, my good comrades and
friends, implies a direct responsibil-
ity to you as well as all the citizens
of this country, and calls for in-
creased interest in and exercise of
civic duties, such as making use of
the privilege of voting and taking
part in affairs affecting your own
wellbeing in your community."
Urging his audience to solidify
their interest toward the best pos-
sible form of government, the better
to insure their continued progress
and advancement, Col. Little pointed
out that in the recent election a
great deal of support was contrib-
uted by the energy and foresight of
Harlem political leaders. He urged
that the same energy and interest
characterize the forthcoming Mayor-
alty election.

"You may say," he concluded,
"Tell use what we can do now that
there is no war—what can we do in
public spirited effort to help some-
body or something besides our-
selves?" Why don't you try an or-
ganized effort by which you as a
group become recognized as leaders
in some great work of mercy or hu-
manitarianism?

"Pick out something that isn't go-
ing to take a lot of money; pick out
something that you can be sure to
all stand together on, but something
to help somebody else, and you will
be surprised to see the increase in in-
fluence that you have as a group and
as a race."

JOURNAL-NEWS
ITHACA, N. Y. -

FEB 13 1929

Mass Meeting For Proposed Negro Center

The Serv-Us League held its first
mass meeting in the parlors of the

St. James A.M.E. Zion Church last
evening with Mrs. Jessie Cooper,
president, presiding. The program
was opened by the singing of the
Negro national anthem.

Miss Emma Howe of New York,
field executive of the National Re-
creation and Playground Associa-
tion, was speaker of the evening.
She emphasized that in order to
have good citizens all groups must
be provided for. She said, in part:
"The training of fair play in all
recreation in early childhood leads
to good citizenship. When individ-
uals show they are earnest in their
efforts, it is then up to the public
to help. Many community centers
have been started by small groups
of persons singing together. From
this other forms of recreation have
been desired, thus the center for
the purpose. Negroes are noted for
their great harmony and artistic
music. Although they excel in
other fields their music has usually
been a winning quality." Miss
Howe felt sure the group will find
a co-operative spirit that will en-
able them to establish a center,
even if they must begin in a very
few rooms.

Robert E. Treman, who is inter-
ested in the project, made a few
remarks. The boys' double quartet
sang a number that met the appro-
val of all. Isalah Murray sang "No-
body Knows the Trouble I've
Seen." Mrs. Julia Partner, social
worker of the Booker T. Washing-
ton Community Center at Auburn,
stressed the worth of a community
center by giving a short report of
her work in Auburn. A girls' quar-
tet sang a selection. Dr. James
E. Mason and J. W. Hook gave en-
couraging remarks, their centra
thought being that the movement
was to unite the groups in recrea-
tion work.

A mixed chorus of nine voices
sang two numbers.

Rev. H. W. Morrison, pastor of
the church, said the "doors of the
church stood ajar at all times."
The music showed a small portion
of the real talent possessed by the
group. The music was under the
direction of Mrs. Vera L. Irvin.
The Serv-Us League is ready to re-
ceive memberships at any time, it
is announced.

FEB 28 1929

PRIVATE MEANS HELD COSTLY TO TENANTS

Governmental subsidy of model apartment houses in the negro section of Harlem was advocated today by Alderman John C. Hawkins as the only solution of the housing problem in that area, which was termed the "most serious" in New York City in the report of the United Neighborhood Houses.

Wholly private projects along this line, he said, are impracticable because of the necessity for raising enormous sums which will be required to put up the apartment houses in sufficient numbers to bring any material relief to the situation.

Coincident to this Alderman Hawkins disclosed the astonishing fact that new apartment houses in Harlem—the only really livable ones—are bringing high rentals.

"In one new apartment house," said Hawkins, "the rent is from \$40 to \$45 a month for one room. Sixty dollars for two modern rooms is what is paid in another place. Four rooms bring \$85.

"Couple this with the fact that the average working man, who is skilled in some line or another, makes \$30 to \$35 a week at most and you have the reason for the problem.

"How can landlords get these rents? There are many contributing causes, but the major one is this: There are approximately 200,000 negroes in Harlem. They must live there. They can't move elsewhere. The landlords know this, so they pinch and press the wage-earner until they have eked from him every available penny. The tenants can do nothing but pay and scrimp elsewhere.

"Another factor is that landlords provide no service, such as collecting garbage. The result is that the tenant throws his rubbish down the dumbwaiter. I am not excusing the tenant for that; he is partly to blame. But it wouldn't occur if the landlords provided dumbwaiter service.

"In the same way landlords let their entire houses go to ruin. They won't make repairs, won't keep the rooms in livable condition.

"This is a condition which should concern not only Harlem but the

entire city. It is obviously shortsighted for those living in other sections to believe that what happened in Harlem is no concern of theirs. Diseases which are bred in the filth allowed to gather here soon spread to the other sections, along with other ill-effects.

"Private enterprises in the line of building model apartments here have not been particularly successful due to the fact that they cannot be built in sufficient numbers to bring relief to any but a chosen few. As business projects they are probably successes, because the outlay represents a perfectly sound investment. As a charitable movement they are not, because the people who got most of the apartments, which were low-priced compared to other buildings, were those who could afford to pay more.

"What is needed is a governmental subsidy, arrangements whereby rents could be limited to be within the reach of the average and yet high enough to furnish a return on the investment.

"At the present time the housing condition is a serious menace to home life. A young man earning \$30 cannot afford to marry with rents for one room at \$40 or \$45. If he does marry, it means he will have to take in boarders to share an already crowded apartment house.

"Taking in a flock of boarders is the only means by which a vast number of Harlem families pay the rent. This should not be."

**Knickerbocker Press
ALBANY, N. Y.**

MAR 24 1929

NEGLECTING NEGRO'S WELFARE MENACE TO ALBANY, IS CHARGE

Bad Housing Conditions Cited in Report of Inter- Racial Council After City- Wide Survey.

Neglect of the health and welfare of the negroes of Albany numbering 1.1 per cent of the population is a distinct menace to the welfare of the entire city, according to the opinion of the Inter-Racial council, a committee of widely known Albany clergymen, clubwomen, business men and officials of civic organizations.

The council, of which Harold P. Winchester is president was organized a year ago to make a scientific study of the negro in Albany and includes in its membership many representatives of the negro race and officials of fifteen negro organizations, religious and social.

A survey, conducted by Ira De A. Reid, director of the department of research of the National Urban council reveals unsanitary living conditions of Albany negroes, lack of recreational facilities, and lack of employment, in many Albany industries where the negro was formerly employed.

Plans are underway for the outfitting of a community center and gymnasium where social activities and games may be played and dances conducted. Fifteen organizations of colored people are working toward this goal.

Pledges amounting to \$2,000 have been subscribed for the equipping of a Community center which, Mr. Winchester explains will probably be housed at first in a remodeled building and later a new structure erected.

Steps are also being taken to induce real estate dealers to make a special plan for negroes to buy houses which, it is suggested, shall be erected in desirable neighborhoods but near enough to be accessible to industrial plants.

The council suggests that such dwellings shall be either a series of substantial two family houses or a larger apartment house.

Urges Enforcement.

The council recommends immediate enforcement of health regulations including removal of garbage and debris in negro areas, the enforcement of the Albany building ordinance which prohibits habitation in such dilapidated houses where many negroes dwell, and combined effort of welfare organizations of both races to provide recreational activity. At present the report of the survey reveals Fresh Air guilds which provide summer country life for young white children and mothers "are not concerned with negroes."

Organizations such as the Y. W. C. A., the report points out, and the Y. M. C. A. bar negroes from

their activities. The Albany Orphan asylum, which formerly provided a separate cottage for negro orphans has abolished this refuge which leaves no place for Protestant negro orphans.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, the report states "takes negro children when there is a vacancy." While the Boy Scouts are liberal toward the negro boy the Girl Scouts, the report declares "are not so liberal."

Efforts to organize negro young people by leaders in their own race according to Mrs. W. O. Harris, wife of the minister of the Morning Star Baptist church, have been largely unsuccessful in any activity except that of religion.

"Our young people," Mrs. Harris said today, "are not surrounded by the wholesome recreational spirit that they should be. Young people many of them, do not go to Sunday school at all nor do they attend any church because their parents do not. I think we can reach the older people through the children.

Refers to South End.

Anti-social and unsocial behavior of the young negro population will be largely eliminated, the council reports, if the city gives particular attention to the south end where the environment is such that only anti-social behavior and delinquency could be expected.

The council points out the necessity for the cultivation of leadership among young negroes.

At a meeting of the council recently conducted in the mayor's hearing room, city hall, Leo M. Doody, commissioner of charities suggested the work for negroes be turned over to his department. Mr. Doody pointed out the futility of trying to raise the level of housing conditions stating that property owners could scarcely be expected to make improvements to buildings in sections from which the population has removed. The council pointed out the high rentals in comparison to the unsanitary conditions.

Cites Rent Advances.

The report which deals with 255 negro families, including 950 persons, cites dwelling occupied by negroes in Arbor Hill and the South End where slight improvements such as the installation of electricity or sanitary plumbing has meant an immediate advance in rent. In one house the report states electric lights were put in and the rent increased from \$22 to \$35 per month.

Infant mortality among negroes is amazingly high, the survey reveals, and is due in a large measure to unsanitary living conditions, lack of prenatal care for mothers, and general neglect of the prevention of disease and baby welfare.

Throughout the population, the survey points out, deaths exceed births, Albany not having increased its negro inhabitants by natural means. There is no negro dentist or physician in Albany, though the encouragement of such professional

negroes to establish practice in Albany is asked for.

Only 11 in High School.

The school population has increased in the south end but only eleven negro students attend the Albany High school and twenty-four the Junior High school.

"We try to encourage our young people to go to school," Mrs. Harris said, "but for one reason or another not many of them stay in school. Some of them go to the second year but seldom do they graduate. I don't know why."

Perhaps when living conditions are bettered and we have groups of young people with someone to inspire and lead them they will make a better showing in the high school. Not any of them go on to the professional schools.

The council recommends that an effort be made to open wider fields of employment to negroes and that young high school students of this race be guided into work which will be of higher level than the majority of them seem to fall into after their additional education. This the report states, deters others of their race from continuing their education.

The life of early Albany, the organization of the Lundy's, really the oldest woman's club in Albany is reviewed.

The days when the negro was an established part of Albany's population and served the community in many ways is recalled.

"Albany must realize," the report concludes, "that the problems effecting 1.1 of its population effect the whole city. If social agencies neglect the negro their work is restricted."

Albany churches for negroes are not located within negro areas and this in part the survey concludes is the controlling factor in poor membership. Many negroes attend other churches and in St. Mary's parish the Rev. John J. Dillon has had erected a separate church for his colored parishioners. This, the survey states indicates the need for such progress and points out that the Catholic church was aware of the large number of negroes who attend no church. The separate church was erected for the benefit of the negro on the theory that they would be happier if segregated and that such a church will induce greater attendance among the colored race.

Support Council's Work.

The following are members of the Inter-Racial council:

Samuel E. Aronowitz, Mrs. E. A. Beupre, W. H. Bethel, Dr. Erastus Corning, Mrs. Warren Cox, Mrs. Frederick S. DeBeer, the Rev. John J. Dillon, the Rev. J. F. Fitcher, the Rev. Calvin French, Robert W. Fivey, James H. Gheen, Mrs. Charles N. Gilbert, William N. Gibson, the Rev. William O. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Daniel A. Hausman, Mrs. Frank C. Huyck, Mrs. D. J. Jackson, John J. Jansen, M. R. Jefferson, William Julian, Ford T. Lehman, Thomas Madison, A.

C. Miller, Mrs. Leo Muhlfelder, Aaron Oliver, and Mrs. Oliver, the Rev. W. W. Peck, John W. Price, Hugh Riley, Arthur E. Sayles, Miss Elizabeth Smith, William C. Smith, the Rev. Henry Vruwink, D. K. Williams and Mrs. Williams, M. C. Williams, Harold P. Winchester, Walter E. Young, Miss Eleanor Zuppann, the Rev. C. W. Whaley, Mrs. Edna Colson, Albert Bridges, Marshall D. Williams, Leo M. Doody and Miss Agnes M. Penrose.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUN 2 1929

Harlem Tenants March 40 Blocks as Protest to Expiration of Rent Laws

To the tunes of "The International," "John Brown's Body," "The Red Flag" and jazz music, some 200 colored and white tenants and more than 100 children staged a parade through the streets of Harlem yesterday afternoon as a protest against the expiration of the Emergency Rent Laws, high rents, dispossession, segregation and insanitary housing conditions.

The parade, which lasted for an hour and a half, came to an end at Brook's Sq., 137th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., where an outdoor mass meeting was held and a long resolution listing six demands was adopted.

While the number of marchers was comparatively small, the parade furnished a gay holiday for Harlem. For more than 40 blocks, a crowd of children and adults almost as many in number as the marchers, staged a parallel "sidewalk parade."

Whenever the colored band, which led the street parade, started playing jazz tunes, a dozen or so young girls on the sidewalk staged Charleston exhibitions. The Charleston dancers kept up their foot-work for several blocks at a time.

The parade assembled at 126th St. and Fifth Ave. Although it was scheduled to start at 1 o'clock, it did not get under way until 1.45 p. m. The marchers were led by Richard B. Moore, president of the Harlem Tenants' League, 235 W. 129th St., under whose auspices the parade was held.

Police Lead Marchers

Police Capt. James J. Wall, of the W. 123d St. station, was on hand to see the parade start and had two of his policemen lead the marchers with Moore until they passed out of his precinct.

Police Capt. Edward Bracken, of the W. 135th St. station, supervised the parade after it passed out of Capt. Wall's precinct. Following Moore came John C. Smith's colored jazz band, members of the Harlem Tenants' League, the Council of Working Class Women, the American Negro Labor Congress and units of the Communist Party.

Many of the adult marchers bore signs voicing various protests of the colored tenants. The main banner,

St. station, appeared and threatened to arrest the motorist, if he did not drive away peacefully. The policeman explained that the tenants had secured a parade permit and were justified in marching around the square.

There were only three speakers at the Brook's Sq. meeting, all of them colored: Moore, Grace Campbell, vice-president of the Harlem Tenants' League, and A. Elizabeth Hendrickson, secretary of the League. The speakers urged the colored tenants of Harlem to "wake up" and fight rent increases and evictions, which, they asserted, "are the order of the day now that the Emergency Rent Laws have expired."

The Rent Laws, which barred rent increases in apartments costing \$10 a room per month and under, expired at midnight Friday.

A resolution containing six demands was read and adopted by acclamation. Copies will be sent to Mayor Walker, the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen, it was said.

The six demands are: "First—the fixing of rents of wage earners upon a basis commensurate with their wages; such rents to be fixed by a Board of Labor Representatives. Second—No discrimination on the basis of race in the renting or sale of houses.

"Third—no evictions of unemployed workers. Fourth—immediate establishment of a real sanitary code and a rigid enforcement of all sanitary regulations. Fifth—recognition of the right of tenants to organize themselves and refuse to pay oppressive and unjustified rent increases and fight evictions. Sixth—

immediate construction by the State and Fifth Ave. was: North on Fifth Ave. to 135th St., west to Lenox Ave., north on Lenox to 145th St., west on 145th St. to Seventh Ave., south on Seventh Ave. to 135th St., west to St. Nicholas Ave., and thence north to Brook's Sq.

At Brook's Sq. an incident occurred, which for a few minutes threatened to develop into a small riot. A young colored man who wore several diamond rings tried to drive his luxurious coupe automobile through the center of the line of marchers.

"Get out of my way, you mob of brats," he shouted to a group of colored children.

"Landlord! Landlord!" hissed the paraders. "Where did you get those diamonds? That's why we have to pay high rents."

Bejeweled Driver Flees

The colored autoist tried to drive his car into another part of the parade when Policeman Benjamin Pendergass, colored, of the W. 135th

rents, dispossession, segregation and unsanitary housing conditions. A parade was scheduled to be staged in the colored district of Harlem by the Harlem Tenants' League this afternoon.

The parade was to assemble at 126th St. and Fifth Ave., at 1 o'clock. The proposed route of march was: north of Fifth Ave. to 135th St., west on 135th St. to Lenox Ave., north on Lenox to 145th St., west on 145th St. to Seventh Ave., south on Seventh Ave. to 135th St., west to St. Nicholas Ave., ending at Brook's Sq.

In addition to the Harlem Tenants' League, participating organizations will include: the American Negro Labor Congress, Women's Council, and units of the Communist Party.

In front of St. Mark's Church in Brook's Sq., a mass meeting will be staged, at which many labor and liberal leaders will address the tenants.

The Emergency Rent Laws, which prevented rent increases for apartments costing \$10 per month per room and less, expired at midnight, yesterday. The Board of Estimate is expected to pass a local law embodying a few provisions of the State law just expired.

The Board of Aldermen is expected to pass the law a week from next Tuesday. The main feature of the proposed measure is that landlords will be prohibited from getting a return of more than eight per cent on apartment or tenement house investments. Some tenant leaders have greatly criticised this feature of the law as being "too elastic."

NEW YORK TIMES

Several come

AUG 11 1929

BRONX HOME NEWS COLORED CITIZENS

JUN 1 1929

PROSPEROUS HERE

Culture and Gayety Abound in New York's Rapidly Expanding "Little Africa."

BEAUTY SHOPS FLOURISH

Polyglot Population, Swelled From Many Countries, Is Estimated to Total 300,000.

Long after the bright lights of Broadway grow dim and flicker out those in Harlem's Little Africa blaze on unblushingly until the first pale flush of dawn, for negro Harlem never really goes to bed. From midnight to sunrise there is plenty of life on the Great Black Ways of Lenox and Seventh Avenues and 135th Street.

Here is a city within a city, composed of colored people from all parts of the world. Alderman Fred R. Moore, negro editor and publisher, estimates its population as 300,000. Other well-informed negroes in the district place the population at the same figure. In 1928 The Amsterdam News made a survey of the negro population in the district and estimated it to be 200,000 or thereabouts. But at the present time close observers place it between 250,000 and 300,000.

Since there is much congestion and overcrowding in this northeast section of the island and there is a large population of negroes who live in furnished rooms and move frequently, census enumerators have found difficulty in accurately tabulating the residents.

Many Come From Other Lands.

Ever since the World War the negro population of the district has been increasing by leaps and bounds. A large majority of these new arrivals have come here from the South. Today, besides this large influx of Southern negroes, there are West Indians, Africans from both British and French colonies, Cuban and Porto Rican negroes, Spanish and Portuguese, South American, and other representatives from far away corners of the Old World. Hence it is a polyglot, heterogeneous population thrown together in a great melting pot.

One may readily recognize the West Indian negro by his English accent. Usually he is educated and industrious and confident of making headway in the world. On the whole he is a good business man. Many West Indians own prosperous stores in the district. In recent years many young negroes from Southern colleges and universities have been settling here to carve out careers as physicians, lawyers and teachers. A good many undergraduates come here in the Summer months to obtain employment in order to enable them to pay for their education. In the district there are also many Northern and New York negroes. They were among the early settlers of the colony.

It is surprising how soon the newcomers, especially those from small primitive towns and hamlets of the South, adapt themselves to new conditions. One may readily recognize these new arrivals. At first they are greatly bewildered. They saunter along the avenues, gazing big-eyed at everything they see: the tall buildings, rows of barrack-like flat houses and the hurrying throngs. Some of them are as simple-minded as small children and believe everything they are told. And they are too ready to accept strangers at their face value. Consequently it is not surprising that they fall easy prey to rogues and sharpers who rob

Protest Parade High Rents in Harlem Today

As a protest against the expiration of the Emergency Rent Laws, high

them of the little money which they have.

In recent years the district has been swelling and expanding. A few years ago the boundaries of Little Africa, roughly speaking, extended north from 125th to 145th Streets, and from the Harlem River to Eighth Avenue. With its population rapidly increasing the district naturally had to find an outlet. Some years ago the black stream took a southbound course from 125th Street to 116th Street and overflowed into the adjacent side streets. At the same time another black stream went northward beyond 145th Street to the curving Harlem River. It overflowed Eighth Avenue north of 125th Street and went west to St. Nicholas Avenue. Today St. Nicholas Avenue north of 125th Street to 145th Street is also exclusively inhabited by negroes.

Rents by No Means Cheap.

Rents in Little Africa are not cheap. Many of the old brick tenements in the heart of the quarter are veritable beehives. Although apartments may be had in the newer houses for \$75, \$85 or \$100 a month, it is not such an easy matter to find a suitable flat at a reasonable rental. Consequently two or three families are living in flats and apartments that were originally designed for a single family. In this manner negroes are able to pay high rents.

There are many prosperous negroes in Harlem and these live in private houses or in new model apartments with push-button elevators, decorated courts and luxurious apartments. These negroes own expensive motor cars and keep servants. I was estimated recently that there were several millionaires in the district. Some of them accumulated fortunes in the real estate business.

Mme. Walker, the wealthiest woman in the colony, died a few years ago and when her will was probated it was revealed that she had left a fortune of more than \$1,000,000. Starting life as a washerwoman in the South at \$1.50 a day, she came North and with her savings opened a negro beauty parlor. It proved to be a prosperous venture and in a short time she had a chain of beauty parlors. She was not satisfied merely to operate them here but opened such establishments in cities throughout the country where there were large colonies of negroes. She built herself a \$250,000 country estate at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, which she left to her daughter.

Little Africa now has every conceivable kind of store, most of which are owned and operated by negroes. There are innumerable beauty shops scattered throughout the district, apprising passersby that they use this or that system for beautifying both the hair and the complexion. There are restaurants of all kinds from cafeterias to homelike little basement places with clean linen and shining dishes, where real Southern dishes are served. In season these restaurants presided over by Southern mammy specialists in yams and chicken cooked from forgotten old Southern recipes.

There are shops, not all of them eating places, which remain open all night. These are generally tobacco stores, barbers, and delicatessen stores, bakeries and sundry other shops. There are a great many night

workers in the district and men and women who are in the theatrical business. Hence owners find it profitable to keep their shops open both day and night.

Night Clubs and Cabarets.

Scattered here and there are night clubs and cabarets. Most of them put on pretentious reviews with negro entertainers. These clubs are patronized principally by white people. They visit them in swarms and from 11 P. M. to midnight taxicabs and motor cars by the hundreds roll up to their doors. Some of the clubs cater to both whites and blacks and these are known as "black and tan" places. Until Commissioner Whalen inaugurated the curfew law, ordering such places of amusement to close their doors and douse their lights promptly at 3 A. M., many of them remained open until long after dawn and put on a review at 4 A. M. or the benefit of jaded sightseers.

However, the negroes who cater to pleasure seekers are really much in the minority. The district abounds in churches. There are little and big temples of worship and on Sunday morning church bells everywhere summon the faithful and the avenues are thronged with soberly clad worshippers.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 18 1928

Excess Babies Find Happiness In Foster Homes

These Are Now Preferred to Institutions if Mother Cannot be Helped to Keep Child

By Gladys Oaks

THERE are in New York State more than 16,000 children entirely dependent on charitable organizations or the Government for their

support, according to the 1928 report of the New York State Department for Social Welfare. There are over 37,000 children living with their mothers but partly supported by the Government or charity.

Sometimes hard figures hold a tremendous dramatic significance. Even as late as 1910 a mother, unmarried, deserted, widowed or simply inadequate to the load of work and responsibility deposited on her by the possession of several children had often little choice but to abandon her baby. As recently as 1918 there were over 22,000 children in State or charity homes and 16,000 living with mothers helped by some outside source.

Found at Dawn

The curve tells a story of increasing social intelligence, of the rapidly growing belief that it is better to help a mother keep her baby than to support the baby in an institution.

Every few days a night watchman, scrubwoman or policeman, trudging sleepily home through the uncertain New York dawn, hears a pining, insistent wail that even a city dweller cannot quite ignore. Peering into the unexpectedly vocal hallway or garbage can he finds, among the other early morning debris, a human baby.

Supt. Fleming of Bellevue Hospital tells us that there are now only between fifty and 100 such babies brought in every year . . . in a New York City week only one or two of those utterly abandoned, completely unidentified little human out-and-outers that are called, in the specialized terminology of the social workers, "foundlings."

These babies, like most other dependent children, come immediately under religious influence. First they are searched for "distinguishing marks." A pin or locket with a cross, a scapular, even a cross marked on a tiny shoulder or breast, identifies a Catholic. If no such marks are found the babies are declared Protestant or Catholic alternately.

Nearly all the work done for abandoned, illegitimate and other dependent children is in the charge of religious organizations or private social agencies. These often receive a portion of their funds from the Government, but usually the larger part of their money is derived from private contributions. Much of a dependent infant's future may depend on his religion, because so many of the organizations connected with this work are controlled and supported by one religious group or another.

Religion a Factor

There are, of course, non-sectarian organizations for the placing of children. But even these, according to their workers, are so dependent on religious groups and individuals for support that it is only at risk of their existence that they question religious conventions. A prominent official of one such agency said: "It is a law that if we knew the religion of a baby's parents we must place him in a home of that sort, regardless of other considerations. If, for example, we have a Protestant baby who is badly crippled and the family of a Catholic or Jewish doctor who could give him every possible advantage in the difficult business of his becoming a self-dependent citizen wants to adopt him, still I'd have to send him to a less suitable Protestant home."

The fate of a baby who is abandoned or given up by his mother permanently or temporarily is largely determined by the intelligence of the placing agency with which he happens to lodge. Along with the idea that even impoverished

mothers are the best guardians of their babies, and the State's resolve to help them out by Mother's Pensions, workmen's compensation laws, &c. (and, by the way, these laws were usually initiated by social and religious workers) has come a new conception in the placing of babies.

Most progressive New York psychologists and workers who have studied dependent children problems now believe that it is better to place normally healthy children in foster homes rather than institutions, which means, it seems, that babies

boarded with moderately good private families, the weekly board bill footed by State or charities, are on the whole happier than children placed in orphan asylums, &c., and brought up on the basis of mass production. A quarter of the dependent children in New York State are now in such foster homes, with the percentage rapidly on the wax. But all authorities agree that, in cases of delinquent children, institutions are frequently the better expedient.

However, the institution vs. foster home question is still rather ticklish. It has caused both civil war in various of the religious organizations and external war between Protestants and Catholics. In fact, after many inter-views and much investigation it is still difficult to make a general statement about this.

There are several "legal adoption" placing agencies, such as the Alice Chapin Adoption Nursery, where complete legal resignation of the child is required. This type of organization is established with the idea of giving the adopting parents complete jurisdiction over the children they foster, with no possible interference from the real parents. This procedure was in past years much more popular than it is now, with frequent pathetic results. Mothers who in straits had given up their babies wanted them back. Conditions at present are considerably better. Mothers who are ill or temporarily in difficulties do not have to abandon their children in order to help them and receive help.

Lionel J. Simmonds, Chairman of the Dependent Children's Section of the Welfare Council, states: "I do not believe that any New York mother would abandon her baby if she could only be made to realize all the ways in which she may obtain help, ways not at all humiliating, entirely private and as friendly as possible."

It is now even possible, in special circumstances which seem to justify such a course, for a mother to give up her child for a period only—such as three or five years. A mother's situation, no matter how apparently desperate, has probably some solution if she is only aware of the means at her disposal. If she is not aware it is a good plan to telephone the information department of the Welfare Council, Algonquin 7100.

To this rather optimistic outlook on an immensely important social question there is one vital exception—Negro babies and children. Nearly every other class of dependent children has a group of institutions and agencies working specifically in its behalf. The Negroes have hardly any. They are not sufficiently wealthy to maintain such groups, and since the problem has been so largely taken over by privately supported enterprises this frequently leaves them in sad quandaries.

The Directory of Social Agencies in New York City, published by the Welfare Council, reveals there are less than half a dozen institutional homes in New York City that will accept Negro children. Only one is exclusively for them. Another takes unmarried Negro mothers and their babies for temporary care. Two or three, such as the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, take a limited number for a limited period of time and attempt to place them in Negro foster homes. The condition of dependent Negro children who require special care is indescribably pathetic.

Oddly enough, there are not, proportionately, many dependent Negro children. It appears that, poor as they are, our darker-skinned fellow-citizens will appeal rather to each other than to our State or to charity organizations obviously not established for them.

DEC 8 1929

Housing Crisis Still Is Grave In City's Slums

Unsanitary, Crowded Conditions Prevail in Old-Law Tenements, Investigation Shows

THE typical slum dweller in New York City is trying to support a family of four on \$30 a week, out of which he pays about \$6 a week for rent. The apartment which he can get for this amount consists of three rooms and a kitchen in an old law tenement house, and boasts neither its own bath or toilet, hot water or central heating. Its rooms are usually dark, the halls damp and dark, the ceilings may leak and the plaster fall. Yet there is nothing Mr. Typical Slum Dweller can do about it, for he cannot find a better place for the same money.

These are some of the findings of a study of 1,014 tenement families in New York City, recently completed by Carey Batchelor, Research Secretary of the United Neighborhood Houses, in co-operation with the League of Mothers' Clubs. The study undertaken to discover what the tenement family has and what it pays for it, shows conclusively that new, modern apartments renting for \$10, \$12 and \$14 a room per month will not solve the housing problem of the tenement population, for the people affected cannot afford to pay that much. Better accommodations must come within a range of \$5.58 to \$7.50 a room per month to be of any assistance to the people who need them.

The Negro families in the West Harlem section have the most serious housing problem in the city according to this survey. The percentages of income paid for rent vary from 1 to 20 per cent higher for West Harlem than for any other section, although the income of the Negro family is about 17 per cent. lower than that of the typical family for the entire city. The West Harlem family pays nearly one-third of its income for rent, as compared with approximately one-fifth for the whole city.

No Bathrooms

Eighty-three per cent. of the thousand-odd families studied live in old law tenements, at least a fourth of which are really unfit for human occupancy, the report reveals. Half of the families share a toilet with other families, less than half

have baths, only 13 per cent. have central heating; about 11 per cent. belonged to professional and office groups. The chief occupation of the middle west side families included in the study were chauffeurs, longshoremen and other river laborers, laborers and foremen, cleaning women and clerks. The lower east side group included a majority of clothing and textile workers, such as operators, pressers and tailors; workers in building trades, and restaurant and food store employees.

About 50 per cent. of the families were found to be crowded or overcrowded, having more than one person per room. This percentage, the report points out, is made even higher when one considers that the number of rooms includes kitchen and living room. Consequently four rooms per family of four does not necessarily mean a separate room for each individual, but may well present a problem—as, for instance, in a family of father, mother and two grown children of opposite sex, where at least three sleeping rooms are needed. These findings indicate that as a solution to the tenement housing problem the popular two and three-room, bath and kitchenette variety of apartment is, for the most part, inadequate.

Income of \$60 Monthly

Dividing these hundreds of families investigated into three groups according to the amount of their income, the investigators found that the lowest income family averaged three members and lived on \$60 a month, of which a median rent of \$5.58 a room per month was paid for a three-room apartment.

The average family in the middle group consisted of four members, the income was about \$120 a month, and \$6.67 a room per month was paid for a four-room place.

The average family in the highest income group consisted of five members, and \$7.50 a room per month was paid for a five-room apartment. The larger earnings in this last group were found to be the result of the family rather than the family's result of the larger earnings—the explanation being that in a large percentage of this section 55 per cent. to be exact, the children work and contribute to the family budget.

The median income of \$30.19 a week represented by the middle group studied, compares closely with the average weekly earnings of factory workers in New York City, \$31.53 for July, 1928, reported by the Industrial Commission of New York State. This fact, the investigators point out, would indicate that these families are not unusual. They are, rather, representative of that considerable portion of the city's population which must, through force of economic circumstances, occupy the old worn-out houses in the run down neighborhoods.

About 40 per cent. of the principal wage earners of these families were skilled workmen, mostly in seasonal trades. Almost 50 per cent. were unskilled workers or the proprietors of small neighborhood

TWO NAMED TO CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

Hoover Appoints Jane Porter Barrett and Eugene Kinckle Jones Will Serve

On Section Four

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 21. (C. N. S.)—Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League of New York City, and Mrs. Jane Porter Barrett, director of the Home for Delinquent Girls, Peaks Turnout, Va., were among the members recently appointed to the White House conference on Child Health and Protection, which met at the Hotel Commodore, New York City on November 11.

The two colored members will serve on section four of the Child Health and Protection conference, a group composed of experts in child welfare from all parts of the United States, which will deal with the problem of the handicapped child.

These experts will devote a year to massing the facts bearing upon the well-being of the handicapped child. They will consider the life handicaps for children, their prevention and treatment by national, state and local organization, both public and private. The findings will be presented to the greater national conference made up of three other groups, which will meet at the call of the president when the studies are completed.

The conference was devoted mainly to the drawing up of organization plans for carrying out the survey of handicapped children ordered by President Hoover.

The work of section four has been divided among four sub-

sections. Division A deals with state and local organizations, while division B will have charge of the study of the physically and mentally handicapped. Division C is the subsection which will devote its time to the socially handicapped, dependent children. Division C-2 will deal with the socially handicapped, delinquents.

The committee assignments of the colored members of the conference have not been announced to date. It is believed, however, that Mr. Jones will be assigned to division A, while Mrs. Barrett, because of her experience with delinquent girls, will probably be asked to serve on division C-2.

The conference was named by President Hoover last July and was instructed to abandon "all sentimentality and generalities and promote the essential facts necessary to promote nation-wide child welfare."

The first White House conference, called by President Roosevelt in 1909, concerned itself principally with the care of dependent children. The second conference, called by President Wilson in 1919, included in its program juvenile courts, child labor and child health.

The third conference, which will take place in Washington in the fall of 1930, and for which the present sessions are preparing, will be very much broader. Section one, composed of another group of experts from many sources, will study medical service. Section two will investigate public health and service and administration. Section three will concentrate on education and training.

ing. Especial emphasis will be given to child health and the overcoming of child handicaps.

To date there has been no announcement of colored members appointed to sections one, two or three of the national conference, although several names have been suggested for membership. Among them is the name of Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart of Indiana, president of the National Association of Colored Women of the United States.

Will Seek Rent Relief Court District and Harlem Senator

When Lamar Perkins and Francis E. Rivers take their seats in the Assembly at Albany on Jan. 1, Harlem will have full representation by Negroes in that legislative body for the first time in history.

This occasion will also mark the re-entry of Negro legislators to the Empire State Assembly after an absence of five years. Perkins and Rivers will be accompanied by a Harlem delegation headed by Pope B. Billups, former assemblyman. 12/25/29

With an emergency rent law at the fore, three measures will probably occupy the attention of the Harlem assemblymen. Rivers and Perkins have declared their intention of introducing a bill to provide protection for tenants against unfair increases of their rentals. The Appomattox Republican Club, 315 West 136th street, has decided to send its executive staff, headed by Hamilton J. Travis, to interview the governor and floor leaders of the Senate and Assembly in behalf of such legislation.

With tenants throughout the city and particularly in Harlem, complaining of boosts of \$20 to \$40 monthly, many observers believe the situation has reached a stage of emergency in New York. Protection in the courts is no longer afforded under the municipal rent law, which was declared unconstitutional a few weeks ago.

Assemblyman Perkins will have the support of the club's welfare committee, which is headed by Mrs. Jane Crolley. The delegation to Albany will include Charles W. B. Mitchell, leader of the Twenty-first district, east; Mrs. Hester Green, associate leader, and Mrs. Crolley.

It is understood that the two legislators will seek redistricting of Harlem's political units for the purpose of giving the section another municipal court and a state senator. These measures were supported during the incumbency of Abraham Grenthal of the Nineteenth district, who quits office next Tuesday.

Mr. Perkins has also announced that he will seek aid for persons who are charged usurious rates of interest by loan brokers. This practice is especially detrimental in Harlem, according to Mr. Perkins.

NOV 25 1929

Two Welfare Groups Aid Negro in New Level

This is the SEVENTH of a series of special articles on THE REAL HARLEM.

It pictures the rise of the two great Negro organizations which are carrying forward the ambitions of the Negro race. Many white persons are not only members but active supporters of both bodies.

By BERTA GILBERT.

No gauge can measure the immense service of the intellectual Negro to his fellowman in Harlem. Thus it is impossible to set bounds within which the effect of the leading Negro improvement organizations can be measured.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a bulwark against persecution of the Negroes.

The New York Urban League is a practical, hardworking, constantly serving-organization for Negro Harlem. No story of Harlem is complete without them.

For ten years James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the Urban League, has given unstintingly of his time and efforts to Negro Harlem. If his family is broken up and there is no room for the child, the Urban League will tell him where he can find a good home for the little one. If he has just arrived in Harlem and does not know where to go, the League has a list of places. If he is having trouble with his landlord about his rent, he is assured of expert advice at the league headquarters. No problem is too difficult to solve at the Urban League.

Day and night he can be found at the league headquarters at No. 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, kindly and considerate, giving advice to one seeking a job for another, making preparations to send a third to a farm for his health.

As organizer of the league, he has seen it grow from a one-room office to an association occupying three buildings. Young folks come to these buildings in the evening for recreation. Here are to be found forty-eight literary and social clubs.

The many health clinics sponsored by the league and operating in the league's buildings have done pioneer work in Harlem. A few of these are the Henry Street Visiting Nurses, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Department of Health—Well-Baby Clinic and the Speedwell Society for Convalescent Babies.

Celebrating its tenth anniversary, the Urban League's record covers almost every phase of Harlem's complex living problems. It has obtained 21,000 positions for Harlemites without charge to them.

Obtaining of employment for Negroes in white establishments is one of the league's achieve-

Aim to Aid Negroes By Welfare Clubs

HERE is what the negroes in Harlem are doing through two of their welfare organizations:

The New York Urban League, at No. 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, has obtained more than 21,000 positions for negroes, free of charge, during last ten years.

Forty-eight literary and social clubs meet in the headquarters of the league.

In 1908, when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized, about a hundred negroes were lynched in the South.

Last year, thanks to the efforts of the association to stop these crimes, the number of negro victims of lynchings was reduced to eleven.

ments. Particularly able, educated Negro girls and boys are selected by the league. They have made splendid progress in showing the adaptability of their race to all lines of professional and commercial endeavor.

The Harlem Negro knows what to do if life has given him a problem to solve which is too perplexing. If his family is broken up and there is no room for the child, the Urban League will tell him where he can find a good home for the little one. If he has just arrived in Harlem and does not know where to go, the League has a list of places. If he is having trouble with his landlord about his rent, he is assured of expert advice at the league headquarters. No problem is too difficult to solve at the Urban League.

The last year has seen a new addition to the departments of the League. This is the Department of Court and Prison Work for aiding young women, girls and boys who get into trouble.

DEATH RATE CUT

Ten years ago the Negro death rate in Harlem was three and one-half times the city rate. The league stressed the health problem. It sent 1,165 sick persons to the country to convalesce. Expectant mothers were taught the care of infants. Children were sent to camps. Today the death rate has been greatly reduced.

The motto of the Urban League is a plea for a chance. "Not alms, but opportunity," it asks

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 22 1929

Colored Social Workers Elated by Proposal to Construct Model Health Center in Harlem

While Health Commr. Shirley W. Wynne is going ahead as rapidly as possible with plans for a model health center to be erected at cost of between \$250,000 and \$300,000 in the congested colored area of North Harlem, the residents of the district are expressing unbounded satisfaction at the prospect of having a new agency for health work in their territory.

Particularly in the ranks of North Harlem social workers is the feeling of elation manifest. The announcement of the proposed health center which was made by Commr. Wynne the other day evoked enthusiastic comment from persons well acquainted with the health and social service needs of the district.

One of the agencies already at work in the colored section, co-operating with the Health Department, is the New York Urban League, which has its headquarters at 202 W. 136th St., and is a health and social service organization sponsored by both white and colored people.

*Boon to Community

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the league, said the need for such a center as proposed by Commr. Wynne has long been felt in the Harlem colored section, and that the center will be a great boon to the community.

"At its headquarters at present," said Hubert, "the Urban League maintains a suite of offices, clinic and a sort of neighborhood house. The league co-relates its work with that of various other health and welfare associations. Persons in need of medical or other assistance visit the league's headquarters and on the other hand workers from the league's headquarters are sent out through the district wherever their services are required.

"The New York branch of the league has been in existence about ten years, whereas the National Urban League has been in existence for about 15 years."

Other organizations which Commr. Wynne mentioned as co-operating

with the Health Department in the colored district include the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, the Children's Aid Society, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn., the Assn. for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, and the New York Diet Kitchen.

At the offices of the Health Department it was stated that since he made the announcement of the new center, Commr. Wynne has been busy with plans for the center; but the stage has not yet been reached where any definite announcement may be made as to the location of the center or details of its operation.

Largest Colored Area

In making his original announcement, the Health Commissioner said: "North Harlem, with the largest colored population of any community in the world, conservatively estimated at 200,000 persons, is probably now the most thickly inhabited center of Manhattan.

"And yet it is the district with the least number of medical, social or welfare services."

He pointed out that mortality rates in that district are far in excess of those in other parts of the city, and that tuberculosis and infant mortality have taken a heavy toll among the colored population.

NEW YORK HERALD

DEC 15 1928

Playground Run Within Walls Of Burned Church in Harlem



Roof and furnishings burned away by fire, the building at 122nd Street and Lenox Avenue, formerly occupied by the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, has been converted into an open air playground. The photograph shows a section of the floor space devoted to basketball and handball courts and slides.

Space for 300 Children at Games Afforded in Ruins
of Roofless Structure; Lights Make Possible
Basketball at Night and Ice Starts Novel Hockey

Bare stone walls, the ruins of a beautiful Harlem church, now inclose a unique city playground.

Five years ago Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at 122d Street and Lenox Avenue, was damaged by a fire which burned away the roof and all the interior fittings above the basement. Only the sixty-foot granite walls and part of the stone floor remained.

Mission Society Acquired Property

Deserted for more than three years, the windowless walls, ghostly in the moonlight, became objects of superstitious reverence to the Negroes who inhabit that section. This attitude was changed, however, by the Protestant Episcopal Mission Society, headed by Dr. L. Earnest Sunderland, which obtained the deeds to the property and reopened the parish house as St. Martin's Chapel, with the Rev. J. H. Johnson as the rector.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who is a Negro, knew that one of the greatest needs of his people was playgrounds. He also knew that the walls of the ruined church inclosed about 600 square feet of open space. A playground soon occupied this space.

Basketball courts, handball courts slides and seesaws were installed. Lights were put in and all debris removed, and the doors were thrown open to any children in Harlem who needed a safe place to play.

When the days are bright more than 300 children play there. At night the light is sufficient for basketball, and Harlem is well represented in the Mission League, which includes settlement houses throughout the city. When the weather is too stormy the playground moves indoors.

Mothers Bring Sewing

Negro mothers bring their sewing to the playground and work while their children race and slide without fear of automobiles. No accidents have occurred in the playground since it was opened.

In freezing weather, the rain, which falls unhindered through the roofless structure, turns to ice on the floor, and the boys have invented a new game of hockey without ice skates.

When the Rev. Mr. Johnson suggested building a new edifice on the site of the old one, many mothers protested because "We got such a fine place for our kids to play there."

DOING FINE WORK



ALENE D. SIMKINS
Making Splendid Record as Court
Worker under Women's Prison
Association in the Courts of
New York City.

Young Court Worker Makes Good With Her First Important Case

The widespread interest in the case of Leola O'Neill, 16-year old colored girl who went on trial for her life last week was due to the efforts of Miss Alene D. Simkins of 2031 Seventh avenue, court worker under the Joint Committee of the Woman's Prison Association and Urban League.

Miss Simkins became interested in the case on September 3 when she had an interview with ex-Judge Norman Marsh, defense counsel of the girl, which interview started her on the first court case she had worked on, having only been appointed the same day. Immediately after the interview, Miss Simkins went to the Women's Prison where she saw the girl and heard her story. With all the facts of the case in her possession, she wrote to Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director, Division of Negro Work of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, giving him a clear report on the matter and enlisting his aid in the case. It was this move on her part which aroused the interest of the State of North Carolina in the case and which led to their playing an important part in the case. Born in South Carolina, Miss Simkins was educated in Scotia Seminary, from which institution she was graduated in 1918. For five years she taught school in Columbia, S. C., and in Greenborough, N. C., during which time she became interested in social work. This interest became so great that she decided to go back to school and in May 1928 she completed her course in social work at the Bishop Tuttle School of Religious Education and Social Work in Raleigh, N. C. Coming up to New York in June 1927, Miss Simkins immediately started her social work with the Church Mission of Help, 27 West 25th street, where she did case work on unmarried mothers from June of that year until September 1, 1929. With her appointment in September Miss Simkins went to her office at 110 Second avenue, headquarters of the Women's Prison Association. While Miss Simkins is kept busy daily with court cases, the biggest case she has worked on since her appointment, she says, is the O'Neill case.

Harlem Sees Parade Against Repeal of Low Rent Laws



Harlem watched with apathy yesterday afternoon while a miniature but vociferous parade of tenants protesting against the repeal of the Emergency Rent Laws progressed from Fifth Avenue and 126th Street to Brook's Square. There were only about thirty persons gathered, many of them whites identified with the Workers' (Communist) Party, when the parade got under way. But shouts of "Join us and keep your rents low!" soon

brought recruits and the marchers were increased to about 100. They were proceeded by a nine-piece jazz band and a crowd of excited Negro children. The parade was sponsored by the Harlem Tenants' League. Also represented were the Women's Councils and the American Negro Labor Congress. The marchers carried banners reading "Down with Disease-Breeding Tenements and High Rents" and "Defend the Soviet Union. Down with Segregation and Discrimination Against Negro Tenants."

By World Staff Photographer

NEGRO CHILDREN IN NEED OF AID

E. K. Coulter Writes Welfare Board on Subject.

SEEKS INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Finds Small Provision Now for Those of Protestant Parents.

A somewhat startling lack of provision for the care of negro children in New York is described in a letter mailed to the Board of Public Welfare today by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, calling upon that body to assist in remedying conditions. In the last thirty years virtually nothing has been done in this field, the letter declares.

"While many other excellent charities have been established and New York has gained the reputation of being the most philanthropic city in the world, the needs of our rapidly mounting colored population, at least so far as institutional care of colored children of Protestant parents is concerned, has been utterly neglected," it continues. The letter is addressed to Acting Commissioner Christopher J. Dunn of the department and is signed by Ernest K. Coulter, general manager of the society.

Over a greater part of the year there are no Protestant institutions which will take neglected negro children, according to the writer. The Catholic institutions make provision for the negro children of their faith, he adds, but there are not many of them.

"The only Protestant institutions

that will accept colored children on commitment are the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, where there was a population of 452 in February, with 234 boarded out; the House of Refuge on Randalls Island, which can take delinquent children between 12 and 18 years; the Hudson Training School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y., which occasionally has room for a delinquent girl; the Five Points House of Industry, which takes a very few, and the Brooklyn Children's Aid, which takes a child only occasionally," Mr. Coulter says.

Contending that there are seldom openings in the Colored Orphan Asylum, his letter adds that in some cases where the Children's Court has made commitments the children have remained in the temporary shelter of the Children's Society for months.

"With the great migration of colored people to New York, where they believe good wages are to be had, with their crowding into narrow quarters where too often they are exploited by heartless landlords, with the living conditions totally different from those to which they have been accustomed, naturally a great train of neglect, poverty, abuse and delinquency follows," the letter concludes. "We are therefore appealing to your department to fairly meet this problem in the hope that you may prevail on individuals or organizations not to close their eyes to the fact that Protestant neglected and delinquent children are being turned out into the streets day after day without proper care."

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 1 1929

NEGRO RENT PARADE TO-DAY

Harlem Tenants' League Will Protest
Repeal of Emergency Laws

A parade will be staged this afternoon at 1 o'clock, starting at Fifth Avenue and 126th Street, by the Harlem Tenants' League in protest against the repeal of the Emergency Rent Laws, and against high rents, dispossessions, segregations, and unsanitary housing conditions.

Among organizations which will participate in this parade of Negro tenants are the Women's Councils, the American Negro Labor Congress, and units of the Communist Party. The march will be headed by the John C. Smith Jazz Band and will proceed up Fifth Avenue to 135th Street, west as Lenox Avenue to 145th Street, thence to Seventh Avenue and 135th Street. Speeches will be made in front of St. Mark's Church in Brook's Square.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUN 2 1929

Children's Aid Society Plans to Build Huge Recreational Center for Harlem Residents

The colored section of Harlem is one of six localities which the Children's Aid Society proposes to benefit by the establishment of huge recreational and welfare centers. The society, whose central headquarters are at 105 E. 22d St., recently announced that it has selected tentative locations for six of these centers, one to be situated in the center of Harlem, one in the San Juan Hill section, two on the lower East Side, one in Yorkville, and another on the West Side below 14th St.

Vast sums will necessarily be expended in the construction and establishment of these centers in Harlem and elsewhere, but as yet no public campaign for funds for this purpose has been inaugurated.

"For some time now," said Arthur Huck, comptroller of the society, "the society has been privately campaigning for funds for the proposed neighborhood center development."

"No public campaigning has as yet been done, nor has any definite date for the commencement of such a campaign been set. It is probable, however, that the society will initiate an appeal to the general public in the fall."

Await Architects' Word

Huck said that, although the location for the Harlem center has pretty definitely been decided upon, there are certain factors which make it inadvisable to make public this location at the present time. He declared, however, that the contemplated location is in a central portion of the Harlem colored section.

"Officials of the society," said Huck, "are now awaiting a report from architects, who are considering the general plan of the proposed Harlem center."

"It is possible, however, to give now a general idea of the proposed conformation and lay-out of the planned Harlem center. The other five projected centers, incidentally, will be built along the same lines as the Harlem center."

"The society does not intend, as seems to be the impression in some circles, to establish only boys' clubs. The Harlem and other centers will be much more extensive in scope than that."

Health Center Established

"Each center, according to present plans, will consist of a boys' club, a girls' club and a playground. There will be separate buildings in each center for the boys' club and

for the girls' club.

"The general idea underlying plans for each center is to have a main central playground, with a boys' club building on one side of it and a girls' club on the other side. It is along these lines that the architects are making their survey."

"The society at present maintains, in co-operation with the Welfare Council, a combination health and recreational center for colored Harlem children, on W. 130th St. This center is known as the Utopia Children's House."

"It was established in the fall of last year, and was made possible largely through a donation from John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

"The building in which it was located had previously been used as a welfare center, but had been abandoned some time before the Children's Aid Society and the Welfare Council took it over."

"The facilities offered to Harlem children by this existing center will, of course, be tremendously supplemented by the facilities which the new playground-center will offer. It is not possible to say now when the proposed center will come into existence. Plans for it are being considered in conjunction with plans for the other proposed centers."

\$50 Started Society

As soon as the architect's report is received, probably within the next two or three weeks, it will be possible to make more definite statements concerning the Harlem center, said Huck.

The Children's Aid Society came into existence 76 years ago, starting its long record of beneficial communal work with a financial nucleus of \$50, the donation of civic-minded New Yorkers.

The society began its career in a small office in Anity St., with Charles Loring Biace in charge. Today the work of the organization includes the operation of nine school health centers in uptown and downtown sections; seven sanitariums and fresh air homes, seven shelters for boys and girls, ten playgrounds, a medical bureau with eight branches, and a department for the provision of homes for children who are temporarily homeless.

With the establishment of the six proposed centers, the ramifications of the Children's Aid Society organization will be more extensive than ever.

An idea of the work which the society contemplates for itself in the future may be gathered from the following extract from the 75th annual report of the society:

"It is evident that institutions of a public nature will continue to deal with groups as a whole, such groups being made up of children who conform to group consolidation."

"There remains, however, the individual child, who, for some reason, fails to conform to group consolidation, and thus becomes an outcast from his group; the mentally retarded child, the child with an unhappy psychological make-up, the child of a peculiar personality, the sick child, the undernourished child, the misunderstood child, the wilful child and even the wayward child."

"It is for these that the Children's Aid Society sees an enormous and touching field for personal work."

The foregoing extract emphasizes the society's intention to attempt great efforts for improvement of individual children.

Extend "Family Home" Work

Another interesting angle of the society's work came into public prominence three months ago with the announcement that the department of family homes of the society needed \$600,000 to double the scope of its work this year.

William Church Osborn, president, at that time described the work of placing children, whose homes temporarily are disrupted, into private homes rather than institutions. Last year 332 Protestant and non-sectarian Manhattan children were cared for. A thousand children were denied care because of the family homes department's lack of funds.

Founded Many Institutions

It was noted by Osborn that Catholic and Jewish children are cared for by their religious societies, as well as many Protestant children. Osborn declared that Protestant churches, particularly, should be told of the work. He also stressed the fact that the society belonged to no religious, social or political group.

Among the institutions throughout the city maintained or sponsored by the Children's Aid Society are the following:

The Avenue B School, 535 Tenth St.; Elizabeth Wheeler Home for Girls, 308 E. 12th St.; Emergency Shelter, 311 E. 12th St.; Louise A. Erlanger Home, 154 E. 45th St.; Henrietta School, 224 W. 63d St.; Italian School, 407 Hester St.

Harlem Community Club, 136 E. 127th St.; Jones Memorial School, 407 E. 73d St.; Kips Bay Boys' Club, 825 Second Ave.; Employment Bureau, 825 Second Ave.; Medical Bureau, 150 E. 45th St.; Newsboys' Lodge House, 244 Williams St.; Rhinelander School, 350 E. 88th St.; Sixth St. School, 630 E. Sixth St.; Sullivan St. School, 219 Sullivan St.; West Side School, 417 W. 38th St., and other similar institutions.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Friday, January 18, 1929

NEGROES TO HOLD WELFARE PARLEY AT RALEIGH SOON

Special to The Charlotte Observer

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.—The fourth annual public welfare institute for the training of negro social workers will be held at the Bishop Tuttle training school, Raleigh, March 13, 14 and 15 under the direction of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

The institute faculty and special speakers will include Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, Dr. Elbert Russell, dean of the school of religion, Duke university; Dr. Ernest R. Groves of the institute for research in social science, University of North Carolina; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, formerly with the United States public health service; Dr. Harry W. Crane, Miss Lily E. Mitchell and Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley of the state board of charities.

March 8, 1929

COLORED BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZED

A group of interested colored citizens met in the auditorium of the colored high school Monday, February 25 for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Wilson Colored Bureau of Social Service. The purpose of the bureau was explained by Rev. A. H. George, president. After a formal opening the committee on by-laws made its report, stressing the aim of the Bureau—that is, to work in conjunction with the Wilson Relief Association and Welfare Department and assist in care and investigations. A number of those present made very helpful talks and if properly conducted we feel that this bureau can be of great service to these two departments in adjusting conditions among the colored people.

The following committees were named by the president: Rev. A. H. George, president, Rev. J. E. Kennedy vice president, Rev. B. F. Jordan, secretary. Executive committee—the above officers and Rev. B. F. Coward, H. H. Vick, Dr. J. F. Cowan, and Luttia Lovette. Investigating committee: Celia Norwood, Martha A. Spell, Rosa McCullers, Hattie Tate, and E. L. Shade. School attendance committee: William Hines, Eleanor P. Reid, W. H. A. Howard, H. T. Fitts, and Roberta B. Johnson. This organization will meet monthly and make written reports of their work to the Welfare and Relief Department.

Mrs. Jeanette M. Grainger, Secy.
Wilson Relief Association

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

JAN 29 1929

Negroes Raise Community Chest Budget Of \$3,150

Representatives of the activities committee of the Negro Community Chest had a conference with Chairman R. S. Busbee and Secretary H. B. Branch, of the Raleigh Community Chest, Tuesday in regard to the work of the negro public welfare activities.

Through their own campaign, the negroes raised \$1,800 for their Community Chest work and were allowed 3 per cent of the funds of the Raleigh Community Chest, which brought their total budget up to \$3,150, their goal having been \$3,600.

The Negro Community Chest includes support of the negro day nursery, of the negro working girls home, the negro travelers aid, and a contribution of \$30 per month to the negro nurse of the Associated Charities.

March 11, 1929

Negro Social Workers Will Meet In Raleigh This Week

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
Elks Temple, Office No. 3, Salisbury St.

Raleigh, March 10.—Negro social workers of North Carolina will gather in Raleigh this week for the annual institute for the training of negro social workers to be held by the division of negro work, state board of charities and public welfare, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The institute to be held this week is the fourth of its kind sponsored by the state board of charities and public welfare. The day sessions will be devoted to classes in social welfare problems and methods, the evening sessions, which will be open to the public, will be featured each by an address by a prominent speaker. A chorus of 20 voices from Shaw university will give a program of spirituals at the opening meeting at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. An address, "Jesus and His Attitude Towards Social Problems," will be given by Dean Russell.

The second public meeting at the same hour on Thursday evening, will have as its speaker, Dr. Ernest R. Groves, whose books on social and family problems are widely read, and who is now connected with the University of North Carolina in the institute for research in social science.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Thursday, March 14, 1929

NEGRO WELFARE INSTITUTE OPENS

Dean Russell Says Human Being Outweighs Any So- cial Institution

Emphasizing the importance of the human being as far outweighing any social institution, Dean Elbert Russell of the Duke University School of Religion, last night addressed the Institute for Negro social workers at its opening meeting at the Bishop Tuttle Training School. His subject was, "Jesus and His Attitude Towards Social Problems."

The institute, which is sponsored by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, is held annually, and is attended by Negro social workers from over the State. It will continue through Thursday and Friday. The special feature of today's program will be a second public meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at which Dr. Ernest R. Groves, sociologist, of the University of North Carolina, will address the gathering on the subject, "Conserving the Family." The morning program will include a talk at 9 o'clock by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director of Negro work for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, on community organization; a talk by Miss Lily E. Mitchell, child welfare director, on child welfare; and an outline of a health program for a Negro community by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, director of the department of health and welfare of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company. The afternoon program will include talks by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Dr. Harry W. Crane, director of mental hygiene for the State board.

In speaking of the relative values of wealth, institutions, and people Dr. Russell declared that according to Jesus, no institution can justify its existence at the expense of human values. "Man must be above the dollar, the State, and the church," he said. "The test of the social institution is whether it ministers to, and promotes human welfare, or whether it is detrimental," Dean Russell declared.

In addition to the humanity of Jesus, Dr. Russell listed three other general ideals: freedom, spirituality

and brotherhood. He declared that any system of education and military training that regiments men is not according to the ideas of Jesus, who believed that authority should not be imposed from without, but should come from within.

"The question of leisure takes on spiritual significance," he said further, "for if men have to work all day for just the bare physical necessities of life, they will have no opportunity to cultivate the mind and the spirit. For this reason the eight-hour day acquires a spiritual significance."

Dean Russell declared that Jesus exalted brotherhood as the only way that the fullest life may be obtained. "We can't have a civilization of solitary people. It is only by sharing and by cooperating that the fullest economic, or intellectual, or spiritual life can come," he concluded. "The more complete the brotherhood, the greater the benefits will be."

Dean Russell was introduced by the Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, D. D., bishop of the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, who was presented by Mrs. Mary Camp Sprinkle of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The Shaw University Chorus gave a program of spirituals. Rev. Edward H. Gould, president of St. Augustine's College welcomed the group which will be in session here for three days.

Leaksville, N. C. News
Friday, February 22, 1929

to put in the mains. This will

great convenience to the citizens of this vicinity, as gas cooking is clean, convenient and safe.

The pipes will be laid along the old Reidsville road coming into Leaksville through the Bethlehem section and by the old brick yard and bridge.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

The 17th annual North Carolina Conference for Social Service will be held in Raleigh, Feb. 26, 27 and 28th.

The following statements of aims and purposes of the Conference is an extract from the constitution of the organization.

The Conference for Social Service concerns itself with human life and conditions that affect human life in North Carolina. To have the population of the state the best equipped of any in the Union, and to insure here and now an environment of physical, mental and moral health-

fulness that will prevent human waste and make for the fullest development of every individual within our borders—this is its aim. And in working towards this result, it will seek to unite all the now scattered forces of social service upon this threefold program:

Studying conditions—It will study the social, civic and economic conditions in our state, especially conditions that injuriously affect child life, or that tend to perpetuate preventable ignorance, disease, degeneracy or poverty among our people and so handicap them in the fierce twentieth century struggle for supermacy. To this end, the conference will (1) provide committees of thoughtful citizens to study each problem in a spirit of once of human sympathy and scientific accuracy, and will (2) arrange for annual conferences to bring together all the state's citizenship, both men and women, interested in the purposes this organization has at heart.

Awakening the People—Through its annual meetings, its addresses and platforms, its public documents, and the letters, addresses and private activities of its members, it will seek to interest the people of the entire Commonwealth in its program and its policies.

Securing the Remedies—Through committees and otherwise, it will endeavor to influence organized bodies of citizens, religious denominations, public officials, and the State Legislature in behalf of such policies as its investigations show that conditions demand.

The following constructive and remedial measures for which the Conference has worked effectively have been adopted:

- The creation of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the County Unit System.
- Establishment of Juvenile Courts in North Carolina.
- Abolition of flogging in the State Prison.
- Placing of the State Prison on an appropriation basis.
- Establishment of a tubercular prison camp.
- Separation of the criminally insane from the State Prison.
- Physical examination of school

children and compulsory attendance. Establishment of a prison farm for women. Establishment of the Mother's Aid system. State Aid for the Efland School for Negro Girls.

THE COLORED WELFARE ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Rev. S. L. Blanton, pastor of the First Baptist Church (white) this city, was the chief speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the colored Welfare Association, at the court house Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Between 200 and 300 people, many of them the leading white citizens of Franklin County, who are friends and supporters of this organization which is meaning so much to the betterment and uplift of the community, were there to hear an address which instructed, thrilled and guided to nobler thoughts and deeds.

The speaker's subject was "The Negro's Part In American Life," and when he finished he was cheered to the echo, while many were seen to wipe tear dimmed eyes, made so by the dramatic portrayal of the Negro's rise from slavery and obscurity—through sheer courage, patience and endurance, to a position of respect and significance because of his fidelity, dependability and unlimited capacity for work.

Rev. Blanton traced the negro's early history, how they first came to America along with DeSoto and Balboa; how they conducted themselves in early Biblical times, and how they came not always as slaves, but sometimes as explorers. He declared that he wrote the word a capital N because it devoted a great race.

While declaring himself against racial intermingling in so called social equality bugaboo, Rev. Blanton came out without quivocation for every other vouchsafed by the American constitution. He called attention to the Negro's loyalty in caring for the white women during the civil war, while the men were away making an effort to keep them in slavery. His loyalty had been tested and his mettle not found wanting in every subsequent skirmish, none had been guilty of treason or sabotage.

Rev. Blanton was introduced by Dr. M. C. King, well known physician of Franklinton, who came from his home on the invitation of the local chairman Dr. J. B. Davis, who knew of the warm friendship that existed between the two.

The response to Mr. Blanton's address was made by the Rev. I. J. Foster, pastor of the local First Baptist church, (colored). Other speakers who made brief but pointed remarks were: Messrs. S. H. Averiss, Haywood Stallings, Joel Terrell, County

Commissioner, C. C. Hudson, Mrs. H. G. Perry and a few others. The singing by the Timberlake's Hall and Concord choirs and quartette were features.

COLORED CLUB IS DOING GOOD WORK

Contribute \$25 To Shoe Fund Of Needlework Guild, For Needy

A contribution of \$25 to the Needlework Guild by the Asheville Colored Chauffeurs' Club was voted Monday evening it will be given to the shoe fund of the Guild, members of the Guild reported yesterday.

In acknowledging this contribution, Mrs. Charles A. Webb, who has been particularly active in the work of the Needlework Guild, made the following comments upon the work of the Colored Chauffeurs' Club:

"I wonder how many people in our town know about this club? Only three years ago they received their State charter and now they are doing commendable work along many lines giving generously to the colored Y. W. C. A., the colored Y. Christmas Seals, the Community Chest, the Christmas Tree fund, and other charities.

"They are a fine lot of young fellows, and only take the very best into their club. They are now working for a clubhouse of their own where they can maintain an employment bureau, which is very badly needed in Asheville.

"They were enthusiastic in voting \$25 to the Shoe Fund of the Guild—a much needed charity, for many a small tot missed school last year because he did not have shoes.

"The colored branch of the Needlework Guild turned in 497 garments last year, which were distributed to their own people. Rachel Battle, principal of the Livingston colored School, is chairman of the garment Committee this year.

"Indeed we have a reason to be proud of our colored people. The Asheville Colored Chauffeurs' Club has 25 members, James A. Young is president, William Johnson secretary and A. Hooper, treasurer. The most active members are: Edward McNeill, Clyde Burgan, Albert Mott, Alexander Berry, William Butts, Dan Lane, George Bolden, Ralph Rutherford and J. B. Jones.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Anticell

JUL 2 1929

Home Progress in the South

Greenville, South Carolina, has won first prize in contest with nearly six thousand communities located in every State of the Union and the territories in recognition of the exceptional educational program carried out by the better homes committee of the Better Homes in America organization, an educational organization which annually sponsors an intensive program having for its purpose the promotion of home ownership and the improvement of home and community life.

This is the sixth year that Greenville has won a place of honor in the Better Homes campaign. The program included the showing of nine well planned and completely furnished houses, designed to meet the needs and incomes of various groups in the city. These included one farm home, two homes for colored families, one house designed by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, and one designed and built by boys of the carpentry class of a local high school. The program included, in addition to the showing of the houses, a series of lectures on various subjects relating to homemaking, with contests involving hundreds of citizens, both old and young.

Santa Barbara County, California, won second prize. Second place among counties was voted to both Pulaski County, Arkansas, and Warren County, Mississippi. Crittendon County, Arkansas, won third prize among counties. A number of Southern places, including Halifax County, North Carolina, received honorable mention. The contest is interesting from the Southern standpoint because it sheds light upon the progress that is being made in home building and improvement in the South.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Tuesday, November 26, 1929

Fund Aids In Negro Welfare

Jeanes Agency Helps Pay Salaries of Traveling Instructors

Raleigh, Nov. 25—The Jeanes Fund, an agency assisting in the improvement of negro education in

the South, has contributed \$184,000 to the salaries of traveling teachers in North Carolina since the fund was started in 1908 and up to this time, it is announced by the State Department of Public Instruction, who was a candidate for Congress from New York will be the principal speaker. He is a native of Raleigh. A cordial invitation is extended the many white friends to be present for the closing meeting.

These traveling teachers, a part of whose salaries are paid from this fund, are employed to help and encourage the rural teachers to introduce simple home industries, to give talks and lessons on sanitation and health, to promote the improvement of schoolhouses and school grounds, to aid in securing qualified teachers, to supervise instruction, to organize clubs for the betterment of the school and neighborhood, and to improve negro education in general. Their work is under the direction of the county superintendent of schools in each county.

In North Carolina during the present year there are 41 of these traveling teachers working in 43 counties, in addition to a State-wide worker.

Work done by them in 1928-29 is indicated as follows: A total of 1,368 schools having 2,728 teachers were supervised. They have aided in organizing more than 900 Parent-Teacher Associations; in establishing 255 school libraries at a cost of nearly \$9,000; in building 44 new school buildings, and in increasing the terms in 38 schools. They have also aided the health workers in their respective counties in holding health and dental clinics, and in establishing good health habits among the colored people and their children.

In 1928 they succeeded in raising nearly \$45,000, which amount was spent for betterment of conditions among the negroes in their respective communities.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer Monday, December 16, 1929

MRS. BICKETT SPEAKS TO NEGRO CANVASSERS

Negro Welfare Drive To End Sunday Afternoon With Program In Auditorium

At an enthusiastic meeting of workers in the Negro Welfare Drive held in the Arcade Hotel yesterday afternoon, Mrs. T. W. Bickett Wake County Superintendent of Public Welfare urged the values of self-help and self-respect which come when an individual or group learns the meaning of co-operative effort.

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, who is directing the drive presided and short talks were made by Britton Pearce, Dr. Charles Dunston and Dr. L. P. Capehart.

Each evening during the coming week special efforts are being sponsored by the Negro school children, fraternal organizations, and churches.

The drive closes Sunday afternoon, December 22 with a mass meeting in the City Auditorium, at 3:30 o'clock. A chorus of 200 voices will render a program of Negro spirituals and final reports of workers will be received. Hubert B. Deane

JOURNAL

Akron, O.

JAN 24 1929

NEGRO LEADER IS HEARD BY AKRON WELFARE GROUP

Field Secretary Of Urban
League Points Out Real
Problem Of His Race

EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTED

Judgment of all negroes by the white race on the basis of the worst element among the negroes builds up much of the race prejudice now existing, Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary for the National Urban League told a group of Akron educators and welfare leaders at a meeting Wednesday noon at City club.

The meeting was sponsored by the Akron association for advancement of colored people, of which George Thompson is secretary.

Social equality and the right to intermarry are not among the things the negroes are striving for, Thomas said.

Throw Off Restrictions

He placed first in the list of aims of negroes the privilege of moving and working without restrictions.

Investigation of the problems of the negro race by whites will do much to wipe out prejudices, Thomas said. Much of the prejudice now existing, he said, is simply the result of misunderstanding and failure to become familiar with what the negro race is doing.

"The negro asks only the chance to work as his individual ability fits him, and not to step beyond his ability," Thomas said.

Plea For Understanding

What is needed for the present, he said, is a point of contact between the races so that the attitude of

whites toward negroes will be thoroughly understood by the colored race, and a more sensible effort may be made to better fit the members of that race for service.

Thompson said the greatest problem of colored people in Akron was that of employment. At this season, especially, Thompson said, unemployment prevails among the negroes because of the lack of outside work. He described the work of the association he heads in this regard, showing the efforts made to secure employment for Akron colored workers.

To Hold Conference for Negro Relief in Cleveland Tuesday

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—A conference for Florida Negro relief has been called for this city on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at St. James' M. E. Church, 86th St. and Cedar Ave. The conference is being called by the Workers Relief League, of which H. Blackburn, a young Negro worker, is president, and is for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Negro Workers Relief Committee, which has national offices at 169 W. 133rd St., New York City.

The Negro Workers Relief Committee has been actively engaged in Florida relief and rehabilitation work immediately following the big hurricane which did such havoc among Negro farmers and workers of Florida.

Negro workers' organizations have been invited to send two or more delegates to the conference.

REVIEW

Dayton, O.

MAY 24 1929

URGES COMPANY TO BUILD HOMES FOR THE NEGRO

Mrs. Rice Suggests Concerted
Move To Take Care of Grow-
ing Population

Formation of a building company made up of local capitalists to erect several hundred homes in sections carefully selected for negroes, as a substantial step in the solution of the vexing problem of "negro invasion" of white territory in Dayton, is strongly urged by Mrs. Dora Rice, well known social worker and policewoman.

Mrs. Rice Thursday also contended that the "dead line" for negroes in which to establish their homes should be extended on the West Side as far north as Third street.

"With the colored population of Dayton constantly increasing and with scores of perfectly decent, intelligent and thrifty colored families anxious to enhance their home life through better homes—where can they go?" asked Mrs. Rice.

"Quite naturally the colored people don't care to locate in

neighborhoods dominated by the whites. But as a matter of fact every negro who has moved into a neighborhood in which the whites are numerically stronger, has done so only because a white man wished to sell his property. He can't buy unless a white man is willing to do the selling.

"There are scores of squalid, dilapidated dwellings in Dayton occupied by colored people who would be immensely pleased to occupy better homes. A corporation that would erect a large number of strictly modern homes, sanitary and with up-to-date conveniences, selling at low prices, say from around \$2,700 to \$4,000, would find ready buyers and make a margin of profit on the invest-

ment. It is, after all, a business proposition.

"I know of many colored families of refinement, thrift and splendid moral equipment, the members of which are anxious to have better homes and to move from present neighborhoods which are distasteful. They can afford to have better homes, but where can they move?"

Mrs. Rice, who has specialized in sociological studies, particularly as they affect the negro, also contended that the erection of modern small, efficiency apartments in the present negro sections would be profitable investments, but that the colored people themselves are unable to finance such enterprises.

CINCINNATI BUREAU FOR COLORED CHILDREN

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Beaty and in behalf of the Colored Orphan Asylum, the first parlor conference of The Bureau for Colored Children was held at their home, 310 West Seventh Street, Wednesday, June 5th at 8 o'clock. 6-6-29

Subject: "The Family—Keeping Dependent Children in Their Own Homes."

Speakers: Wm. O. Brown, University of Cincinnati; Miss Ruth Jones, Department of Mother's Pensions and Dependent Children, Juvenile Court; Miss Louise Briscoe, Supervisor Nursery School, Friendship Day Nursery.

We learn that the following excellent Poem was the work of Miss Emma C. Leach, Secretary of the Colored Girls Home:

Wanted—A Home

I'd like to live in my own home,
And I guess you would too,
If mother stayed there all the time
And took good care of you;
It may take state and county funds
And mother's pensions too,
But if you'll work this out for me
I'll be obliged to you.

If mother cannot stay at home,
But works away all day,
And there's a nursery near enough,
Where I can sing and play
Until she comes to take me back
To stay with her at night;
If you will choose this plan for me
I'll think that you're all right.

But if I haven't any home,
Or one that just won't do—
Then you must find a foster one,
Although they may be few.
Perhaps I'll go to one for keeps,
Or one where board is free,
Or where somebody pays my board;
But please let it fit me.

Berry Appointed!

City Manager C. O. Sherrill announced today the appointment of Theodore M. Berry, 1514 Chapel, as special social investigator in the Department of Public Welfare. Berry has for the past six years been a student at the University, completing four years in Economics and Political Science and the last two years in Law.

The appointee will work with the Department of Public Welfare, according to Director Fred K. Hoehler, for the purpose of making a study of the economic status of the Negroes and the economic opportunities for Negroes in Cincinnati. The appointment is in line with recommendations to the City Manager from the Negro Advisory Committee, which was recently appointed by Col. Sherrill.

The Committee is anxious to gather material on the economic opportunities for Negroes and to effect a better economic adjustment, according to City Manager.

Mr. Berry, a Negro lad of 23, and an orphan began his career in Cincinnati ten years ago selling newspapers on the downtown streets. The educational opportunities which Berry has had have come entirely from his own enterprise and efforts. He was recommended to the Welfare Department for appointment by the authorities at the University, who stated he was an outstanding student on the Campus and well qualified to effect results in the capacity in which he is employed.

This appointment is the first step in the Welfare Department, it is said, toward the solution of various so-called Negro problems, which are being studied and which will be further investigated by the Negro Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Rev. James Black. J. M. Ragland of the Negro Civic Welfare Committee and Dr. Beamon are the secretary and the assistant secretary of the Committee appointed by Col. Sherrill.

Col. Sherrill also announced the appointment of Mrs. Estelle Davis of 3046 Gilbert avenue to the Advisory Committee. Mrs. Davis will be chairman of the sub-committee to handle transients.

MAY 24 1929

establish 'at their free will.'"

Helpful To Negro

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, negro social worker, announces the opening of a school for domestics at the Akron community house of the Association for Colored Community Work.

Vitally interested in the future welfare of his people, Thompson wants to improve the American Negro as a class by widening the economic opportunities open to the race. The school his organization will conduct has as its aim increasing the efficiency of the individuals whom it will serve, and thus bettering their position in and before the world.

There are those who see the existence of a race problem. It is not important as some of them believe it to be, and its solution very probably lies in improving the lot of the Negro. That best can be done, as this association is attempting to do, by helping the Negro to help himself.

In the purpose back of this school are elements which should tend to make it successful, and helpful both to the Negro and to the public.

BEACON-JOURNAL

AKRON, O.

MAY 24 1929

Training In A Needed Service

Among the twenty agencies of the Better Akron Federation applying themselves to those community adjustments that affect local citizenry, one, the Association for Colored Community work, is dealing particularly with urban problems of Negroes.

The philosophy of social work among Negroes justly concludes that the basis upon which progress by Negroes can be made is through the creation and development of opportunities for colored people to work. Believing gains might be made in the field of household employment through presenting to employers trained workers, the association is conducting a school in domestic service in order that members of the Negro race might become more efficient.

The citizens of Akron who use domestic help will appreciate this effort on the part of a Better Akron Federation agency to apply itself to the solution of a common community problem. Efficient and well trained domestic servants are too few in number. The demand locally exceeds the supply.

Although wages at present in many instances are below par, training and efficiency on the part of the colored women who will participate in the association's program will unquestionably raise the standard of service and compensation.

Efficient domestic service in the homes of white people has a tendency to dignify this class of employment. It readily lends itself too as a contributor, in a positive way to the American problem of race-relations.

BLADE

TOLEDO, O.

AUG 9 1929

NEGRO SURVEY IS MADE HERE

Shows Colored Population of Toledo Contented; Few Are Idle.

Toledo's colored population is a more contented and stabilized group than that of the majority of other northern cities, says Everett Johnson, whose article "A Study of the Negro Families in the Pinewood Avenue District of Toledo, O.," is published in the August issue of Opportunity, journal of Negro life.

The Pinewood avenue district, bounded by Washington, Erie Dorr and Ewing streets and Swan creek, is said by Mr. Johnson to be "the primary residential colored district of the city, and represents so far as employment is concerned, the homes of the Negro middle class. It eventually will contain almost all of the Negro population of the city, Mr. Johnson declares.

Attracted by Work

The increase in colored population here in the last six years has been due largely to migration from other northern states of persons who have chosen Toledo as their permanent residence. Thirty per cent of the Negroes own their own homes, Mr. Johnson affirms. This percentage is much larger than that of Detroit and Chicago.

"The indirect migration means," Mr. Johnson declares, "more contented and stabilized Negro laborer, and a Negro citizenry who will have greater civic interest, because they have come to Toledo to make their homes."

From a comparison of statistics, Mr. Johnson estimates the Negro population of Toledo as 14,000, or 4.5 per cent of the entire population.

The average number of children per family is 1.3, which is low for the city.

The Negro has made rapid strides in education, Mr. Johnson finds. He reports that eight per cent of the Negroes in the Pinewood district are college graduates, and that the average Negro has completed the seventh grade.

20 Per Cent Skilled

Unemployment among Negroes, as among the general population, is felt only among the ranks of unskilled laborers, Mr. Johnson discovered. Twenty per cent of the Negroes in the Pinewood district are of the skilled group, and the same per cent semi-skilled.

Unfortunately, the Negro woman faces a stronger barrier of prejudice in the factories than the man, and as a result the majority of women employed either are domestic servants, maids, stock girls, or elevator girls, Mr. Johnson asserts.

The Pinewood district has churches and five parsonages, representing an investment of \$200,000. However, more than two-thirds of the Negroes are not members of any church, which condition has existed for the last five years, says Mr. Johnson.

POST CINCINNATI, O.

SEP 9 1929 PRELATE PLEADS FOR NEGROES

Better Housing to Precede Missionary Program

Proper housing as a forerunner of missionary work among the Negroes was stressed by Archbishop John T. McNicholas in a pastoral letter read at all masses Sunday.

Pointing out the unfavorable conditions under which most Negroes are forced to live, Archbishop McNicholas said, "Overcrowded, miserable homes in the most congested portions of the city inevitably lead to immorality, irrespective of class

race or color."

He summed up the Catholic Church's stand on the race questions as follows: "The Negro is our brother in God endowed with an immortal soul, having an eternal destiny like every other member of the human family."

Archbishop McNicholas lauded the work carried on in St. Ann's and Holy Trinity parishes for Negroes, and called attention to the establishment of St. Anthony Church, Budd-st, and St. John Church, Dayton, O., as Negro congregations.

He asked those interested in promoting either of the two new endeavors to communicate with Rev Edward A. Malloy, of St. John Church, Dayton, or Rev. Francis Jarrity, St. Anthony Church, Cincinnati.

T. Arnold Hill and Secretaries Meet In Columbus and Plan For Larger Opportunities In Employment

Special to The Pittsburgh Courier.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 3. — Secretaries of the National Urban League in the middle west area met here Friday to make plans for an extensive campaign for larger opportunities in employment. Following the conference, T. Arnold Hill of New York, the league's director of industrial relations, issued the following statement for publication:

"The purpose of the conference was to make out a unified program for a more thorough concentration on better jobs for Negroes. The loss of places which members of the race have been accustomed to fill makes it imperative that they seek employment elsewhere. A spirit of optimism prevailed throughout the conference, for our secretaries have no fears for the future because of losses in employment. Being familiar with employment possibilities, they see new fields of labor into which both men and women have gone recently and have faith that there is at least some compensation for Negroes in these newer fields for the losses sustained in the older ones.

"A similar conference of secretaries in the East is to be held in New York within the next two weeks to pass upon the proposals of our conference here. When these have been ratified by the eastern group we will send to the press a summary of the plan which will provide for the participation of all organizations and societies that care to join the league in its effort to meet demands for jobs created by a growing number of trained young people, and the removal of members of the race from usual occupations."

Those present at the conference in addition to Mr. Hill were A. I. Foster, Chicago; A. C. Thayer, Pittsburgh; John T. Clark, St. Louis; Gerald E. Allen, Canton, O.; Wm. R. Connors, Cleveland; George W. Thompson, Akron; N. B. Allen, Columbus, O.; John C. Dancy, Detroit; Wm. L. Evans, Buffalo; J. A. Thomas, Louisville; Chester N. Hayes, Zanesville.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

Pennsylvania.

LEADERS HOLD WELFARE CONFAB

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 10.

—On Friday, December 28, a conference of Negro leaders was held in the office of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics. The meeting was called by Rev. J. W. Robinson, the director of this bureau, and some leaders of the different portions of the state attended the conference. Rev. J. W. Robinson was made chairman and Prof. G. W. [unclear] was made secretary. The conference lasted two hours. Some of the subjects considered were:

- (1) Crippled, defective and deformed children.
- (2) Care for children with feeble minds.
- (3) Care for unmarried mothers.
- (4) The establishment of an Interracial Commission.
- (5) Enlarging the facilities of our state colleges.
- (6) Increased budget for the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics and other institutions operated for the Negroes of the state.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1929

Rhode Island.

BULLETIN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MAR 23 1928

Surveying Community Needs

Providence is fortunate in having a representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America here at the present time, at the service of the Council of Social Agencies, for the purpose of making a survey of conditions under which the colored citizens of this community live, the opportunities for advancement presented this group by the community and the social needs that are keenly felt in the neighborhoods where colored citizens reside.

This survey, which is being made by Ernest T. Attwell, former member of the faculty of Tuskegee and one of President Hoover's most able assistants during the Food Administration days, is in line with other fact-finding programs encouraged and developed by the Council of Social Agencies. Progress in social welfare activities is always more certain and sound when it is based on accurate needs discovered in well-directed surveys.

A well-known newspaper correspondent once said that half the world seldom knows how the other half lives. His observation applies to social welfare conditions in Providence as well as in other large and rapidly growing cities. Few persons can say offhand in this city where the various churches for colored residents are located, where the young people in the negro group find their recreation, how many attend the public schools or what occupations particularly attract colored citizens. What are their problems? What political and social interests attract their attention during their leisure moments? What newspapers and periodicals do they read?

Such questions as these Mr. Attwell may attempt to answer as a result of

his studies. The information he secures should prove valuable not only to the Council of Social Agencies, but to the general community in its effort to understand itself and its own problems better. Only as we recognize and understand the conditions under which our own people live, the needs that must be met and the ideals that serve as a

foundation for the character of our citizenship can we hope to build securely and permanently for the future. The task that the Council of Social Agencies has set for Mr. Attwell and his associates to accomplish is one of real importance to the welfare of Providence as a whole.

Greenville, S. C., News
Thursday, January 10, 1929

DAVIS TALKS AT COLORED CENTER

Phyllis Wheatley Observance Of Founding Concludes Third Day

The anniversary observance of the founding of the Phyllis Wheatley colored community center went into its third night last night, featured by a musical and literary program delivered by students and teachers of the city schools. The Mattoon Presbyterian colored school pupils, of Greenville, also participated on the program.

Rev. E. P. Davis, former pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, delivered the principal address of the evening, speaking to his audience on "The Home, the School, the Church."

Tonight the program will be featured by an address by Dr. Malcolm S. Taylor, rector of the Christ Episcopal church. The colored schools of the county will also occupy a prominent part on the program. Special music, as usual, will be rendered during the evening.

Greenville, S. C., Advertiser

Wednesday, December 11, 1929

Red Cross Buys Land for Negroes Moving From Hamburg

Aiken, S. C.—The program for the relief of the Savannah river valley flood sufferers, together with plans for evacuating Hamburg, which was recently submerged was reported upon here Friday afternoon by Charles W. Carr, national disaster relief representative of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Carr met with the advisory council which is especially interested in preventing rebuilding of residences at Hamburg, small negro settlement on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river outside Augusta. The Red Cross is now buying lots above Hamburg which are to be given to those who owned land in Hamburg, also help will be extended for the building of homes. Twenty-two families have been cared for, these being home owners.

Fifteen tenant residents of Hamburg are to be aided in buying household goods in order to begin home

making anew. Eighteen families in the storm branch and Savannah river valley section, along with two families in North Augusta, have received aid.

Where landowners of Hamburg are accepting lots higher up from the Red Cross it is with the condition that they deed their land in Hamburg to the county. This is being done in order to shut out residents from Hamburg and prevent the destruction of homes that has been ever recurrent in the past.

The Red Cross intends to clear out Hamburg so that it will not be responsible for any future disasters there.

Although fifty-seven flood-suffering families have already been aided, there is much work still to be done, according to G. H. Ballentine, who is a member of the advisory council which is collaborating with Mr. Carr in his relief work in the Savannah river valley.

SOCIAL WORKERS CONFERENCE

Memphis Commercial-Appi
March 9, 1929

NEGRO CENTER TO BE BUSY.

At the Memphis Community Center for Colored People, 546 Beale Avenue, the Sunday Lyceum offers an interesting program at the meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In addition to the negro spirituals rendered by local singers, two well known speakers are expected to be present: The Rev. W. H. Brewster, Baptist pulpiteer of note, and H. W. Page of New York City, a national "Y" worker among college students.

The advisory committee of the Center, D. A. Levy, Mrs. W. D. Reeves, Mrs. Bolton Smith, Mrs. E. W. Hale, Miss Stella Lowenstein and Dr. C. F. Blaisdell have extended a general invitation to the public.

The Tennessee Conference of Social Work will convene its annual session in Knoxville, Tenn., April 3, 4, and 5, 1929. The Conference theme is "Family Welfare." All State agencies engaged in public and private welfare work are members of the Conference, and will be represented in the annual meeting.

The State Interracial Commission of Tennessee is a member, and the Commission's Secretary, James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tenn., will serve as Chairman of the Race Relations Section. The Conference, in annual session several years ago, decided that no community welfare program is complete that does not include the entire population, white and colored. The Knoxville Council of social Agencies is in charge of arrangements.

There will not be many formal speeches, considerable time being given this year to round table discussions of important matters in community life. National and State leaders will take part in the various group conferences.

In the Race Relations Section interracial leaders from over Tennessee will participate. Last year the Conference met in Chattanooga, the theme being "The Child's Recreation" the morning paper observing that "perhaps the most significant group gathering was that of the Race Relations Section meeting in the Chamber of Commerce." Through this contact and others many definite, concrete results are being achieved in better race relations.

Oakdale, Tenn.,

Feb. 1, 1929. James D. Burton

Prominent Leaders Of Both Groups Advance Fine Thought In Addresses

The fifteenth annual meeting of Tennessee social service workers convened at the Second Presbyterian Church on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Shortly after the general session opened the delegates attended a sectional meeting conducted by the department of race relations. General Carey F. Spence presided and introduced Secretary J. D. Burton of the inter-state race commission and he announced the program after eloquently outlining the accomplishments of the commission in the state. His address followed by the one of Secretary R. E. Clay, of the inter-racial committee of Tennessee.

President W. J. Hale, of the A. and I. State College, in a very forceful and effective manner told of the progress in establishing friendly relations between the races in Tennessee and lauded the sincere efforts of the leaders of both racial groups because of their work.

"The publishing of crime serves as a positive deterrent as concerns the commissions of criminal acts," was the emphatic statement of Attorney Webster L. Porter, editor of The East Tennessee News, in discussing the subject "The Publication of Crime as it Affects the Family," before the conference. The speaker offered several examples to substantiate his contention that the fear of the acts of crime being published to the world served to discourage such acts more effectively than does the fear of punishment as prescribed by law.

Mrs. Cora E. Burke ably discussed the subject, "The Menace of Delinquency to Family Life," and her excellent paper read before the conference was warmly commended because of the timely thought advanced.

"The Mother in the Family," was the subject of the address delivered by Mrs. Neal Spahr, who also told of the great amount of good being accomplished through the efforts of the leaders in the inter-racial movement.

Following the sectional meeting of the inter-racial committee, the delegates heard Mayor James A. Fowler, of Knoxville eloquently deliver an address of welcome which was responded to by the chairman of the conference Hon. L. C. Connell, of Nashville. President Hale was again called on for an address and in discussing his subject "The Need of Negro Leaders in Social Work," he declared that men and women trained to think, work and serve have a wonderful opportunity to ameliorate social conditions throughout our southland.

Says Too Much Illiteracy.

"Much has been accomplished as a comparison of the

Negro's status in 1919 and 1929 will show. But there is still a great need for more trained young men and women with the vision to see and the courage to do. The harvest is white but the laborers are few. All communities have not been touched. What has been wrought merely serves to point out the immensity of the undertaking and to suggest what is possible. There is still too much illiteracy, too much crime, too much poverty, too much shiftlessness among our Negro population. The task of the welfare worker is still a herculean one. The surface has been scratched but it needs must be plowed. The requisites for the Negro social leader of today are real manhood and womanhood, character, brains, tact, sympathy, patience, or to phrase it tenesly—a mind that thinks clearly, hands that work continually, and a heart that serves unselfishly."

Tennessee Conference of Social Work to Meet

RACE RELATION CONFERENCE
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, KNOXVILLE, APRIL 3,
1929. FROM 9:30 A. M., TO 12:30
NOON

General Carey F. Spence, Presiding
Chairman, Knoxville Interracial
Committee

The Tennessee Conference of Social Work will hold its annual meeting, in Knoxville, April 3, 4, and 5, 1929.

The Race Relations Sections of this Conference will convene in the Sunday School Department of the Second Presbyterian Church U. S. A. on Wednesday morning, April 3rd., from 9:30 a. m., until 12:30 noon.

The theme of the entire Conference is "The Family." Among the topics to be considered in the Race Relations Section, are the following:

"Tennessee's Interracial Program."
"Education and Family Life."
"The Publication of Crime as it Affects the Family."
"The Menace of Delinquency to Family Life."
"The Mother in the Family."

Time will be allowed for round table discussion of each topic. Representative

leaders of the two races will participate in the program.

You are extended a cordial invitation to be present.

Yours sincerely,

James D. Burton, Race Relations
Section, Tenn., Conference of Social Work

UNIVERSITY COURT PLAN NED WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

Stock Company Formed Among
Well Known Leaders To Raise
Capital

\$50,000.00 is to be invested in a new apartment building to be located at the corner of Eighteenth Avenue and Scovel Street, this city, according to an announcement made this week by the promoters, organizers and those interested in the project. It will be Nashville's first modern, up-to-date and thoroughly equipped apartment building for Negroes. It will be known as University Court.

The idea is said to have been encouraged and reached the present status by the recent development in North Nashville real estate, due to the plans to locate Meharry Medical College near Fisk University. In discussing the matter with one of the promoters, he gave out the following statement:

"University Court, modern apartment is to be built at the corner of 18th and Scovel Street, one block north of Fisk University Campus. The construction is to begin immediately. The building will be a two-story mat brick, trimmed with white stone. Will contain about 50 rooms to be divided into 18 apartments, varying in size from two to five rooms. The apartments will be modern in every respect, each apartment having private bath, Murphy bed and all possible built in features. It will be steam heated and water will be furnished. There will be electrical connections for refrigerator and other electrical appliances. Gas stoves will be furnished in the most of the apartments. There will be a private front and rear entrance to each apartment. A sufficient number of garages will be built in the rear to accommodate the tenants having cars.

The house is to be built Court style, the Court being 34 ft. wide 65 ft. deep. Every room in the house, including the bath will have one or more outside windows, insuring plenty of light and ample ventilation.

The property will be owned and operated by the University Realty Company. This Corporation is now being formed with an authorized Capital Stock of 4,000 shares par value of \$10.00 per share. A substantial amount of this stock has already been subscribed and paid.

A firm of McKissick & McWissack have been employed as Architects and have already completed the floor plan of the building. The blue prints are now in the preparation and the construction will begin as soon as they are ready.

The corporation will be controlled by Negro capital and the officers and directors of the company are prominent colored professional and business men.

The board of directors consists of:

Moses McKissack.
Dr. J. W. Russell.
Dr. E. B. Jefferson.
R. B. Richardson.
Calvin Mc Kissack.
Bishop I. B. Scott.
Jeff Rhodes.
George Ezell.

It is probable that a few more

names will be added to this list within the next few days. Although the organization is not complete the following men have consented to serve as officers of the Corporation. Moses McKissack, senior member of the firm of McKissack & McKissack will act as President. Dr. J. W. Russell a prominent practicing physician will serve as vice president. R. B. Richardson, a former Captain of the Nashville Fire Department and now retired, will act as manager of the property. The office of secretary and treasurer has not yet been filled, but will be elected at the first meeting of the board of directors which will take place about the first of August.

Temporary officers of the Company are now located at 215 Bennie Dillon Building, Telephone No. 6-7967. Any additional information will be gladly furnished by calling at this number or by inquiring at the office of McKissack & McKissack, located in the Morris Memorial Building, at the corner of 4th and Cedar. Applications are now being received for the rental of these apartments. Apartments will be ready for occupancy about October 15th.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., ~~Journal~~

Saturday, November 9, 1929

'Our Negro Citizens.

In progress and public spirit, the Negro citizens of Knoxville, more and more as time goes by, are proving themselves substantial parts of the welfare of the city.

Their interest in doing their share of giving to the Community Chest is present and notable evidence of an attitude of responsibility and understanding no less active and sincere than that of the white people here.

Coming at a time when the campaign for funds for a Negro hospital is asking all possible help, the Negroes have not hesitated to contribute time and enthusiasm and substance to the Chest as a philanthropic undertaking of whose bounties they make grateful acknowledgment and to whose success they give in generous proportion to their means.

"We may not be able to give large sums like the members of the white race," says the editor of the Knoxville Herald, "but we can make a showing in the end of which we need not be ashamed."

"It is doubtful," he adds further, "if the combined amount contributed by colored people to the Community Chest represents anything like the amount of money which their agencies receive from it. This makes it the more important that colored people give all that is possible for them to give in support of the Chest."

And in the same editorial, he says also:

The Community Chest knows no race, creed, or color in dispensing its charities.

The colored citizens of Knoxville should feel it a privilege to give in this drive for funds by the Community Chest. The Colored Orphanage and the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. are not only Chest agencies, and receive a part of the Community Chest funds, but there is Beverly Hills Sanitarium, the Free Clinic, and other public agencies that are doing such unselfish service for the Negro race and all other races in the city of Knoxville.

One needs only to know of the colored patients who have gone to Beverly Hills and have been cured of that dread malady, tuberculosis, to be willing to do all possible for the success of the Community Chest. The Free Clinic has also been liberal in its attitude toward the colored people of Knoxville, and thousands have gone there for treatment since its establishment.

It is pleasant to add to this on our own part a little note of literary reminiscence which comes with the name of Phyllis Wheatley as an early poet of this country who gained recognition from no less a reader than President Washington even though her verses came from a singer who was also a slave.

Her work stands at the head of the very substantial body of Negro literature as it has grown to its present day significance and worth

Jackson, Tenn. Sun

Tuesday, November 19, 1929

COLORED RED CROSS WORKERS ORGANIZE

That the colored citizens of Jackson want to do their part in the Red Cross drive is shown by the organization perfected here this week. Bessie Merry, Lillian Parker, Rilla Scott, Alberta Anderson, Netter Harden, and Mary Phillips are officers of the campaign committee.

A meeting of the officers and others interested in the drive will be held Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at 403 South Church street and plans for the drive will be completed.

*Light
Corsicana, Tex.*

FEB 1929

REPORT PROGRESS COLORED COMMUNITY CENTER MOVEMENT

To our white friends:

I am writing to say a word concerning the results of the work of the Corsicana Colored Community Center thus far. I am sure you will be interested in the work and will be glad to know the progress of the work thus far.

We have been engaged in the Community Center movement in this city about two years, as you know, and have been nobly assisted by our white friends to whom we are greatly indebted for the liberal responses given us in our drive for finances to meet current expenses in the building up of this work. We wish to give thanks first to the kind hearted persons, ladies and gentlemen, who responded by donating their time and money to help us out in the recent drive, and second, to those, who did not give in the drive but gave us their moral support and influence.

We did not realize as much as we had hoped this year but we are very proud of the spirit which actuated the people to assist in the work. Circumstances over which we had no control prevented us from realizing sufficient funds to meet the plans we had set but still we are thankful for all that was done for us.

We are especially grateful to Mr. J. R. Curington, who led the drive, and those who assisted him in any way. We ask God's benediction upon all of them.

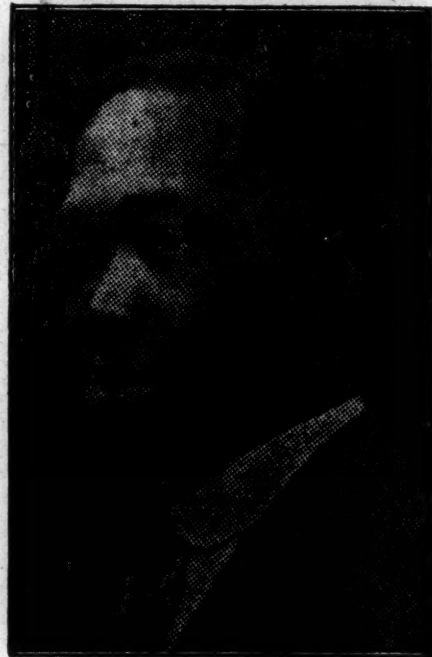
We wish to say before we conclude, we shall be seriously handicapped perhaps in the future to operate and carry out the plans of this work but we are hopeful and have trust in God and in our white friends, who have never forsaken us in time of need. We may be forced to call on our friends once again rather than fail in our efforts and if so, we have faith in the future.

We are trying to purchase the property which we now occupy for \$2500. It is easily worth \$3500. We had hoped to raise \$2000 this year, make a payment of \$500 on the property and also make sure of our current expenses.

We trust that the hearts of some philanthropic souls will be opened this year in time to save us from utter failure.

G. W. JACKSON, Chairman,
Board of Managers.

Thomas Announces Local Committees



JESSE O. THOMAS, Atlanta, Ga., Southern field director of the National Urban League, who is directing a survey among the colored citizens of Houston, at the suggestion of a group of local race leaders, has appointed the following fact finding committee:

Revs. W. M. Sykes, L. J. Sanders, J. S. Scott, E. L. Harrison, Misses Virginia B. Miller, Bessie Osborne, Mesdames Blanche Jackson, V. H. Middlebrooks, R. O. Roett, J. T. Fox, J. L. Blount, P. O. Smith, Dr. W. J. Howard, Dr. T. E. Bryant, Charles Harper, O. P. DeWalt, O. T. Stokes, J. E. Robinson, Sr., O. H. McQuader, N. N. Boozier, J. A. Everson, N. Dudley, Jr., E. O. Smith, C. H. Webster, H. E. McCoy, Oscar J. Polk, Hobart T. Taylor.

The following constitute the executive committee: J. Alston Atkins, chairman; Carter W. Wesley, James D. Ryan, C. F. Richardson, Dr. B. J. Covington, Miss Ellie Alma Walls, Mrs. M. E. Johns, C. W. Rice.

During the survey headquarters will be maintained at 409-11 Smith Street, and our people are urged to co-operate with the survey workers and give them the information sought.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

APR 27 1928

he enumerates should not benefit the farmer."

BETTER HOMEMAKING WEEK FOR NEGROES

A conventional picture of negro life shows a white-haired "uncle" sitting in a rude chair on the earthen floor of the porch in front of his small, ragged-looking log cabin, surrounded by pickaninies, contentedly smoking his pipe. For a generation or so after the negro was given his freedom, that was a true picture—romantic, but hardly consonant with welfare. Even today it persists, with but few changes for the better, in much of the cotton country.

Since the negro has gone into industry, however, or through the influence of such schools as Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and Fisk University, has learned and applied the principles of better farming or otherwise has attained to a certain economic independence, his family lives in a better home.

This improvement is attributable partially, but not wholly, to the breadwinner's industry and resourcefulness. The mammy who toiled for many a year to embellish her mistress' "big house," has turned the skill thus acquired to good account in her own little cottage. Consequently, in many a city the old-time negro quarter has given place to a well-kept residential section—neat rows of painted houses with flowers blooming in the front yards.

Better Homemaking Week for negroes—as the title suggests—aims to garner up and systematize the methods which have wrought such a transformation in numerous communities, and to pass them along to others. This is one phase of the National Better Homes movement.

St. Philip's Junior College is sponsoring the first formal observance in this community. Beginning Sunday, six daily programs will have to do with different aspects and problems of homemaking. On Sunday the theme will be the home's religious influence; Monday's lectures will treat of the all-essential sanitation. On other days the nursery, kitchen, liv-

ingroom and lawn, respectively, will receive attention. An authority will discuss each subject, and college extension workers or well-drilled students will give demonstrations.

That is such educational work as schools and colleges everywhere are doing nowadays, extending their sphere of influence from classroom and laboratory into the community. This service cannot be praised too highly from either a civic or an humanitarian viewpoint.

COMMUNITY CHEST AND NEGROES

With a definite time having been set for the annual drive for the Community Chest (November 4-9), some of our people are advancing the argument that Houston Negroes should not give to the chest this year because of the Houston Negro Hospital situation, this local race institution being one of the thirty-three or more welfare agencies supported in part from chest funds.

The Informer can not subscribe to this "cut-off-your-nose-to-spite-your-face" policy, for the Houston Negro Hospital is bigger than one person or any clique of persons.

This paper realizes and admits that the Houston Negroes have been accorded a raw deal in connection with their attitude toward the official management of this eleemosynary institution.

This paper is cognizant of the fact that although Houston Negroes contribute their money through the Community Chest for the upkeep of this hospital, along with other welfare organizations and agencies, they have been ignored and insulted by certain hospital functionaries—yet this is neither the time nor place to attempt to "strike back" or "get even."

The Community Chest deserves and should have the moral support and financial backing of every citizen within the confines of this community, without regard to color, creed or class; for in its ministrations the chest disregards racial and religious lines.

It is the one and only great democratizing agency in our community and its influence for good is inestimable.

Through the channels of organized charity, it has given a demonstration of practical Christianity which has never been equalled by any organization in the city's history.

The Houston Negro Hospital is only one of the thirty-odd welfare agencies getting substantial support from chest funds; and, to oppose the chest effort because of the hospital situation, would be dealing the cause of suffering humanity a mean and wicked blow below the belt.

However, if the chest directors want to make a nice showing among the Negroes of Houston, they should not wait until the last minute to organize the colored forces; but they should get busy at once and perfect a colored organization and let these colored workers get in on the preliminary gifts campaign, and otherwise lineup their forces so as to make a commendable showing in this community project.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

JAN 28 1929

TO TRAIN NEGROES FOR JOBS IN CITY

Council of Social Agencies to
Fit Them for Positions
Available.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, leading authority of the country on Negro welfare work, and professor of social science in Fisk University, arrived in Richmond today to confer with committees appointed by the Council of Social Agencies in connection with the survey being conducted here.

Dr. Johnson will co-operate with the sub-committee on economic status and dependency problems of Negroes in suggesting the kind of training that will best fit them for positions available. With new industries coming to Richmond and vicinity, it is the idea of these committees to learn the type of vocational training that will enable them to take the positions instead of having them filled by persons from other communities. Attention is also given to the efficient training of domestic.

Dr. Johnson will report his findings to the submitted on Friday and later in the day will take the matter up with the executive committee. The subcommittee is composed of Miss Lucy R. Mason, chairman; A. H. Lichty, Miss Catharine A. Harahan, Miss Louise McMaster, Dr. Franklin Johnson, Dr. Gordon Hancock, Thomas Morton, Dr. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. Mary E. Carter and A. W. Holmes. Dr. W. T. Sanger is chairman of the executive committee. Other members are Miss Lucy R. Mason, Dr. W. Brownley Foster, Miss Laura H. McFall, A. H. Lichty, Dr. Harvey DeJ. Coghill, Judge J. Hoge Ricks, Judge John L. Ingram, Jackson Davis, Arthur A. Guild, Dr. Gordon Hancock, Mrs. Mary Binga, and Dr. William H. Hughes.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES HAS MOST INTERESTING MEET

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of Social Welfare Agencies was held at the Maternity Home on Friday evening, December 5, last. The meeting was very largely attended from the various agency members. Before the opening of the meeting the members were shown through the home. Every one was loud in their praise of the way in which the home was kept.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Dr. S. F. Coppage. Rev. A. Hobbs led in prayer. Mr. Burleson, head of the Community Chest Fund made a very helpful and pointed address. A number of important matters were taken up by the council, among them being a petition to the Council for a bathing beach. The Boy Scouts were accepted by the Council as a member agency. After the routine of business the members were served to light refreshments by Mrs. M. B. Lee, nurse in charge of Home assisted by the Mrs. Ross, assistant nurse.

SEEKING TO IMPROVE CHARITY

Community Fund And
Social Welfare
Council Meet

INFORMATION SOUGHT

Another Meeting Set
For Tuesday Night,
April 23

It was unanimously decided at the first of the hearing on Colored

Family Welfare work held Tuesday evening, April 13, by the joint committee representing the Community Fund and the Council of Social Welfare Agencies to hold another hearing Tuesday evening, April 23, at the First Baptist Church, 418 E. Bute Street. Dr. Coppage presided at the meeting and those present were Mrs. M. D. Peters, Rev. J. A. Valentine and P. B. Young for the Council of Social Welfare Agencies, and Judge Herbert G. Cochran and F. E. Burleson for the Community Fund.

Notice of the second hearing will be sent to all welfare agencies, and pastors will be asked to make announcements in all of the churches next Sunday. It is the desire of the committee that any person having information concerning either good or poor work on the part of the Colored United Charities bring that information to the committee.

Hearings To Be Private

It was stressed in the meeting that only through cooperation on the part of those who have dealings with the United Charities could the committee learn how their work is looked upon by the public. The committee agreed that all hearings should be privately conducted and names of people appearing before it will not be given out.

Dr. Coppage, who will preside at the hearings, was delegated to receive advance requests to be heard before the committee and requests may also be filed with P. B. Young at the office of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Besides the hearings the committee adopted a plan for thorough study of the office end of the work, and a series of later hearings to attempt to determine to what degree the family welfare needs of the Negro population of Norfolk are not now being met.

Will Seek Remedies

After the committee has discovered all it can about the present work being done, and the needs not being met, it will attempt to work out with the Colored United Charities a plan for correcting whatever weaknesses may be found. This plan also include the necessary steps to be taken to build up the work to more nearly meet the needs.

In discussing the question as to whether another hearing was needed, Judge Cochran said, "This committee is created for the purpose of finding out the truth about complaints about the Colored United Charities, but that is only a start of the work. It also has the much more important purpose of helping this community to go further than it has yet gone in meeting our family welfare needs. I know from my work in the Juvenile Court that there are many family problems not being met. We are trying to get at the bottom of this situation, and help the United Charities to build up an organization strong enough to meet those needs and it seems to me that people should be willing to cooperate to the extent of placing information before us."

Richmond, Va. News Leader
Thursday, December 5, 1929

BOARD OF FULTON NURSERY CONVENES

Report Institution Is Filling
Urgent Need in Care of
Children.

At the regular meeting of the white board of the Fulton Colored Day Nursery yesterday afternoon at the nursery, 739 State street, it was reported that the nursery is filling an urgent need by caring for Negro children in Fulton of working mothers.

There has not been a single violent death or major accident among the Negro children of Fulton since the nursery opened over a year ago, it was pointed out, whereas every other community of Negro people in the city has had children fatally burned, scalded or run over by automobiles or street cars while they were in the care of friends or neighbors, with their mothers at work.

The board announced that the nursery needs a cook stove and clothes for small tots. Donated articles will be called for, if the givers will call. Mrs. Ida E. Klein, Randolph 3461, or Mrs. Walter F. Beverly, Randolph 1319. The nursery, which is not in the community fund, hopes to receive some aid from local missionary societies and individual contributors, in order to maintain this humane necessity. The nursery is located at 739 State street.

ORDER ATTENDS REVIVAL.

All members of Goodwill Council Order Fraternal Americans, are invited to meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Third Christian church, Twenty-sixth and Marshall streets, where they will attend the last service of the revival which has been conducted here the past three weeks by the Rev. W. H. Book.

Mr. Book's final theme will be "The Church's Program." All members of the order in the city are invited to attend the service tonight.

Real Values in Family Living

The Institute for Researches in Social Science at the University of Virginia has just published a study of Rural and Urban Living Standards in Virginia, conducted by Messrs. Wilson Gee and W. H. Stauffer. Among other things the researchers found that now nearly half the poor families in the country have automobiles.

Commenting on the number of poor family automobile owners in relation to other modern facilities found in the homes of these poor families, Messrs. Gee and Stauffer remark, "When we observe that in only five per cent of the homes of the poor families we find running water, baths in none, modern heating devices are found, yet where 9 per cent of the families operate automobiles, we may justly question the balance of real values in family living."

The study also disclosed that the worsted people in Virginia are the poorer classes in the cities, while the highest per capita food cost is for the prosperous class in the county. The city poor family, however, spends about five times as much for house furnishings and equipment as the poor family in the rural districts.

It might be logically explained that the reason in part for the preponderant lead of the automobile over the modern equipment found in the rural sections among the poor families is because it more nearly approximates a necessity for the families living in the remote sections, even more so than for the poor families living in the urban centers and adequately served by public conveyances, but the question "the balance of real values in family living" raised by Messrs. Gee and Stauffer is not completely dismissed by this explanation. Rather, it is quite certain that a good many ruralities like a good many urbanities have illogically convinced themselves that the automobile is more of a necessity for them than it actually is, and have on this unsound theory proceeded to burden themselves with a luxury in the name of a necessity, at the sacrifices of actual necessities. Probably ninety per cent of the nation's automobile owners have bought them on the conviction that with them the ownership of one was a dire necessity. It is not difficult to get that way, once the obsession to have one becomes strong enough.

Nevertheless there ought to be some way to convince the poor rural family, or family of moderate means that it is rather incongruous to own a family car and at the same time be contented with living in a house unequipped with modern lighting, bath or heating appliances, just as there ought to be some way to convince the poor family, or fam-

ly of moderate means of the city who enjoys these facilities in a rented house that it is rather incongruous to purchase a family car before purchasing a roof for both the family and the car.

Too, in the light of the University of Virginia's study, the poorer families of the cities might reduce the emphasis on house furnishings and equipment, and raise the emphasis upon table supplies, while poor families in the country could afford to reduce their ration bill a bit and raise their house furnishings and equipment expenditures.

RICHMOND, VA

TIMES-DISPATCH

DEC 24 1929

Wider Welfare Work Here For Negroes Asked

Committee Suggests More Playgrounds and Higher Pay for Negro Teachers

A broader vocational guidance program and better housing condition for Richmond Negroes as well as a trained Negro probation officers to work among delinquent persons of the race are features of a program recommended by the Negro welfare survey committee of the Richmond Council of Social Agencies.

A broader recreational program, both indoor and outdoor, to include more playground facilities and a swimming pool for Negroes was recommended in a report made public yesterday, as well as more health education.

Recommended also were: increase pay for Negro teachers; better city school facilities and the adoption of paternity measure to secure support for illegitimate Negro children.

The committee found that the average wage of household servants (Negroes) was \$8.09 a week plus meal and in many cases quarters and uniforms. Lack of training was given as the chief handicap of Negroes, although the report found that there is no evidence of discrimination against the Negro in industry here. Sixty per cent of 664 families studied lived on \$20 a week, or less, it was stated in the report, which also revealed that about half of the women in various households studied were employed.

Church-going headed the list of amusements cited by Negroes questioned with movies ranking second in favor.

Figures on rent paid by Negroes stated that the average per room paid in Fulton was found to be \$2.55 per

house \$10.25 a month. In the Jackson Ward area the averages were \$4 a room and \$18 a house. Approximately 24 per cent of families owned their homes and about two-thirds of those questioned were satisfied with living conditions.

NEWS
BELOIT, WIS.

DEC 14 1929

A COLORED SOCIAL CENTER

CREATION of an accessible community and social center for Beloit colored folk for some time has been considered desirable by those of both races interested in the welfare of Beloit's colored colony.

A hopeful start toward realization of such a project has been made this week in the opening of a center on St. Paul avenue, in quarters selected by the Colored Federation of Churches. From those interested come reports of a unity of co-operation among the colored folk, both in the churches and in a number of colored social organizations, to support the new enterprise.

Pastors of the white Beloit federation of churches who have been in touch with this development likewise are united in approving it and having faith in the favorable prospects of its future. They and other white friends of the movement are offering what aid they can give, especially in the early stages of the endeavor, to make the center become an institution playing a worthy social role in the life of the colored community, with good character influences especially for the young people.

Social Conditions - 1929

Community Organization.

TO TEACH RURAL PASTORS.

University of Wisconsin Opens on July 1.

MADISON, Wis., June 1.—The annual Rural Leadership School for town and country clergy will be held at the University of Wisconsin from July 1 to 12.

The courses in the school are divided into three cycles. The courses for the first cycle include those dealing with farm relief problems, the sociology of community life and the Church in the country.

The second cycle includes courses dealing with community organizations, family social work and psychology for public speakers.

The third cycle includes courses dealing with personality and social adjustment, adult education in rural communities and religious drama.

All of the courses are non-sectarian.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR MINISTERS AND CHURCH WORKERS

Fisk University for the fourth year is conducting a ministers institute in connection with its Summer School. This institute will extend from June 17 through June 28, 1929. Courses will be offered in prominent leaders in the religious, educational and fields which are of special interest to city and country ministers and workers in the Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies, to Pastors' Assistants, and to Social Workers.

The expense to each delegate is to be kept at a minimum. Board and room in the dormitory on the campus will be furnished free to those in attendance. Sixty scholarships are to be offered to rural and village ministers which will provide half of the railroad fare for delegates.

There will be five classes a day for each person attending the Institute. In the evening of each day there will be an inspirational address by some great leader in the field of Religion or Education. Those attending all the classes and meeting the requirements of the teachers will be given a certificate of award at the closing session.

Some of the courses offered will be as follows: "The Preparation and Delivery of the Sermon." "Parish Prob-

lems and How to Solve Them." "Sunday School Principles and Methods." "How to Make the Country Church More Effective in the Community." "How to Conduct Worship." "The Message of Jesus to Our Day." "The Organization and Administrative Work of the Minister." "Club Work for Boys and Girls."

Some of the instructors at the School for Ministers will be as follows: Vernon Johns, Director Baptist Educational Center, New York City; Bishop L. W. Kyles, Winston-Salem; J. H. Dillard, The John F. Slater Fund, Charlottesville; George N. White, American Missionary Association, Chicago; B. E. Mayes, Student Secretary Y. M. C. A., Atlanta; Thomas E. Jones and Bertram W. Doyle, Fisk University; Bolton Smith, Vice President Boy Scouts of America, Memphis; W. W. Alexander, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta; Alva W. Taylor, School of Religion, Vanderbilt University; C. C. Haun, the Rural Church Department, Vanderbilt University.

Any Minister, Church Secretary, or Social Worker who wishes to attend this Institute will be welcome and granted all the privileges of the School. For further information please write The Executive Secretary of the Ministers School, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.